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U.S. Confirms Reports Of Serb Torture Centers

Washington Says That It's Concerned But Won't Call for Council Session

WASHINGTON — The United States said Monday that it had confirmed reports that Serbian forces had set up detention centers in what was once Yugoslavia...

Mr. Boucher said the United States was "deeply concerned" about the development and continued to condemn the process that the Serbs have called "ethnic cleansing."

But he said the United States had no special plans to try to make an issue of the detentions, such as calling a meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

He called the killing of two orphans and the removal of nine others from a refugee caravan fleeing Sarajevo "a horrible tragedy."

Tudjman appears headed for victory in Croatia's first free elections. Page 4.

caravan fleeing Sarajevo "a horrible tragedy." The children, who were targets of a sniper attack on Saturday that killed a 3-year-old Serb girl and a 14-month-old Muslim boy, were removed by Serb policemen who believed the nine were Serbs.

But when pressed on whether the United States was considering stronger action to end the ethnic fighting, Mr. Boucher said: "Are we going to drop paratroops on...

See CAMPS, Page 4

Butros Ghali's Style at the UN Arouses Undiplomatic Wrath

By Patrick E. Tyler New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York — The peacemakers who run the United Nations are fighting among themselves again.

Not since the days of Dag Hammarskjold, the secretary-general from Sweden, who locked horns three decades ago with the Soviet delegation over policy toward newly independent Congo, have the Security Council's permanent members been confronted with a secretary-general so determined to reshape the organization.

The French press has called the dispute "la petite guerre" because the diplomats have been, at moments, so undiplomatic.

"You have to be a diplomat at certain times, and at certain times you have not to be a diplomat," said Butros Ghali, the former Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, who took over as secretary-general from Javier Pérez de Cuellar in January.

"Certain facts have to be said," he insisted. The dispute, which had been building all year, broke into the open in mid-July. The Security Council and the secretary-general had pointed differences over how to stop the killing in the lands of former Yugoslavia and how to save millions of starving people in Somalia, where civil war has led to famine.

Mr. Butros Ghali challenged the Security Council's decision to expand the UN peacekeeping operation in embattled Bosnia-Herzegovina if this was to occur at the expense of peacekeeping and relief operations in black Africa.

Both sides compromised, but the dispute festers and at times it has erupted into a collision of cultures between the secretary-general, who feels compelled to speak for the less-powerful nations of the Third World.

Mr. Butros Ghali, who is from Egypt, is the sixth man to hold the critical peacekeeping job and the first from an Arab country and the African continent.

He sees the dispute as a clash between the "colonial" powers of Europe and the desperate and often neglected developing world. The episode is producing an unusual degree of tolerance in the United States.

See UN, Page 4



Black youths burning tires in a road to discourage residents in a township near Cape Town from going to work Monday.

Millions Join In National Strike in South Africa

Some Violence Erupts As 2-Day Action Starts But No Wide Bloodshed

By Bill Keller New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG — In what organizers hailed as a resounding and comparatively peaceful black "referendum" in support of ending white rule, millions of South Africans began a two-day general strike on Monday that silted large portions of industry and turned urban centers into ghost towns.

The day was marred by sporadic violence that killed at least 12 people, a fairly typical death toll in South Africa these days. There were numerous reports of intimidation, and interviews in black townships around Johannesburg indicated that many blacks complied with the shutdown for fear of reprisals if they broke ranks.

But government warnings of widespread bloodshed were not realized. The African National Congress and its trade union allies issued strong advance appeals against intimidation, and there was extensive monitoring, including a team of 10 observers from the United Nations.

Two journalists covering the strike, Paul Taylor of The Washington Post and Phillip van Niekirk of The Weekly Mail, a Johannesburg newspaper, were wounded when their car was hijacked along a notoriously perilous highway near Sebokeng township, south of Johannesburg. A bullet struck Mr. Taylor's rib, and Mr. van Niekirk, who also writes for the Post, was shot through the jaw.

The strike, which sponsors originally portrayed as a longer protest aimed at stunning the government into surrendering power, had been scaled back until it became more of a cathartic ritual aimed at letting off steam in the townships before a resumption of talks on the country's political future.

The government is already reported to have agreed on new concessions to restart the negotiations that broke off in June. The concessions are said to include an offer to hand over power to an interim coalition government by the year's end and the release of several hundred political prisoners.

The burden of the work stoppage fell overwhelmingly on South African blacks, who lost pay and risked their jobs if they stayed home, and endangered their safety if they did not. Shops in black townships closed early. Many black entrepreneurs gave up two days of business rather than risk the wrath of township militants.

"I don't know what is the purpose of the strike," said Lucas Abanyane, the 60-year-old proprietor of a Soweto fish-and-chips shop. But he said he was closing out of fear that local youths would ransack his store, as they did during an earlier strike.

Although white-owned industries suffered financial losses, most whites were barely inconvenienced. Merchants in white neighborhoods opened for business as usual, white schools ignored the boycott and white suburbs were served as usual by black domestic servants and black security guards.

Wire services reported from Johannesburg: Despite the initial success of the two-day strike called by the African National Congress, the work stoppage had no realistic chance of bringing down the leadership, which has waited

See STRIKE, Page 4

Russia and Ukraine in Accord on Fleet

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service MOSCOW — The Black Sea Fleet, which has been both a symbol and a source of tension between Russia and Ukraine, will be placed under joint command of the two states until 1995, according to an agreement reached Monday by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine.

Meeting near Yalta, on the Crimean Peninsula, the leaders appeared arm in arm before television cameras, signaling an end to the threats, counterthreats and conflicting presidential decrees that have dominated talks over the fleet since the Soviet Union broke up last year into the Commonwealth of Independent States.

They described the accord as "well-balanced and politically strong," according to a report by the Russian news agency Itar-Tass. The agency reported that Mr. Kravchuk had

See FLEET, Page 4

Arabs in North Africa Wage Deadly Fight With Islamic Militants

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service TUNIS — The trial of nearly 300 militant Muslim fundamentalists under way here is part of a major campaign by Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt to confront an offensive by Islamic movements that has cost hundreds of lives in the last six months.

Hundreds more fundamentalists are facing trials in Algeria and Egypt on charges of murder, illegal purchase of weapons and plots to overthrow the state.

More than 40,000 fundamentalists are under arrest or in detention without trial in Tunisia, Egypt and Algeria, according to officials and human-rights groups.

In all three countries, scores of soldiers, security officials and fundamentalists are being killed every month.

The fundamentalist surge, championed by younger hard-liners among Tunisian, Algerian and Egyptian Muslims, represents the latest and most violent phase of a decade-long offensive in most Arab countries by banned or barely-tolerated Islamic movements. The movements are trying to widen their presence and influence in national policy.

Tunisian officials, who say they are coordinating their effort with the Egyptian and Algerian authorities, assert that the fundamentalists are all tied to Iran and Sudan.

President Zine Abidine ben Ali of Tunisia calls them the "fundamentalist international," a movement that several high officials in these countries said was largely financed by Iran and Sudan.

Youssef Wali, deputy prime minister and general secretary of the governing party in Egypt, accused these countries of smuggling weapons to fundamentalists in Egypt across common borders with Sudan and Libya.

The trials and security crackdowns have replaced a period of relative peaceful coexistence with fundamentalists that began some years ago when Algeria permitted the Islamic Salvation Front to be founded as a political party and when Egypt and Tunisia released fundamentalists and allowed them a measure of political expression.

But in the last few months, this has all but ended in the three countries, replaced by an all-out confrontation and a ban on any political parties using religion as an ideological foundation.

The Egyptians, the Tunisians and lately the Algerians appear convinced that Iran and Sudan, which have fundamentalist governments, See ISLAM, Page 4

Bush Disavows Aide's Assertion Clinton Is 'Sniveling Hypocrite'

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — President George Bush disavowed on Monday a statement by his campaign that called Bill Clinton a "sniveling hypocrite" and attempted to revive rumors of the Democrat's marital infidelity.

The author of the attack, the campaign's political director, Mary Matalin, issued a qualified apology — to the president, not to Mr. Clinton.

The president is determined to keep this campaign out of the sleaze business, a White House spokeswoman, Judy Smith, said in Florida, where Mr. Bush was traveling.

The White House disavowal came just a few hours after the president's campaign spokeswoman, Torie Clarke, defended the broadside released Sunday by Ms. Matalin against the Democratic presidential nominee, Ms. Clarke

said that Mr. Bush had not seen it beforehand.

Speaking for the president, Ms. Smith said: "Mary Matalin today issued a statement apologizing and taking full responsibility. The president has accepted her apology and has full confidence in her." The Clinton campaign had demanded that Ms. Matalin be fired.

In her statement on Monday, Ms. Matalin said, "It would appear to some that I might have violated, at least in spirit, the president's dictate to the campaign that we avoid references to Governor Clinton's personal life. I

George Bush seems at risk of losing the renowned Republican "electoral lock." Page 3.

See BUSH, Page 2

Rabin Names Expert on Syria to Talks

JERUSALEM (WP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has named a Tel Aviv University scholar to be Israel's new chief negotiator at peace talks with Syria. Israeli officials said the appointment paralleled a shift in approach by Mr. Rabin to give higher priority to the Syrian negotiations.

Mr. Rabin named Itamar Rabinovich, 49, who is considered one of Israel's foremost experts on Syria, to head the negotiating team when the bilateral peace talks resume in Washington on Aug. 24. This round of negotiations, the first since Mr. Rabin's election, is expected to continue for a month without pause. Mr. Rabinovich replaces Yossi Ben Aharon, who was former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's cabinet chief and widely considered to be a hard-liner. The talks with Syria, which began after October's peace conference, made little progress while Mr. Shamir was in office.

General News Quietly, at a Chinese resort, the nation's destiny is decided. Page 2.

Business/Finance Italian markets surged, helped by the end of wage indexation. Page 9.

Belgium announced a modest deficit-cutting plan. Page 11.

After 500 years, time passes by Cairo's beloved old coffee houses. Page 4.

Crossword Page 8. Weather Page 2.

Dow Jones Up 1.62 3,395.40

Trib Index Up 0.11% 92.73

The Dollar New York Mar. Close: previous close

DM 1.4733 1.4745

Pound 1.9255 1.9275

Yen 127.16 127.10

FF 4.9755 4.98

OLYMPIC PODIUM

A Winner Disqualified

Khalid Skah of Morocco was disqualified for getting assistance from a teammate after finishing first in the men's 10,000-meter run, handing the gold medal to Richard Chelimo of Kenya. Skah finished in 27:46.70, sprinting past Chelimo in a dramatic final 100 meters. But half an hour later, his victory was wiped out because a teammate, Hammou Boutayeb, had run in front of Chelimo and Skah for most of the final three laps and weaved to hinder Chelimo. The crowd whistled with derision and an official tried unsuccessfully to pull Boutayeb, who was a lap behind the leaders, off the track.

Addis Abebe of Ethiopia was moved up to second, and Salvatore Antibo of Italy was awarded the bronze.

A Canadian Victory

Mark McKay of Canada won the 110-meter hurdles, taking command with two hurdles to go and winning comfortably in 13.12 seconds. Two Americans, Tony Dees and Jack Pierce, were second and third.

Quincy Watts of the United States set an Olympic record of 43.71 seconds in the men's 400 semifinals, and a teammate, Mike Conley, broke the Olympic triple jump mark with a leap of 57 feet 10 1/2 inches. He later would have set a world record with a longer jump, but it was wind-aided.

'To Show the World'

Only days ago Mehmed Skender of Bosnia-Herzegovina was fighting in the trenches against the Yugoslav Army. On Monday, undernourished and undertrained, his team's only weightlifter, he was competing in the Olympics.

"We must be here to show the world that we are alive, that we exist," said Mladan Talic, one of the team's organizers. "We cannot let the world forget what is happening to us."

Money Over Medals

Deprived of state privileges, bereft of hometown fans and anxious about their future, the Olympic athletes of the former Soviet Union are turning in impressive performances motivated largely by one desire: to secure commercial sponsors in the West.

The pursuit of money instead of the Order of Lenin is proving to be a seductive inducement for Olympic suc-



An unknown from North Korea, Gwang Li, jumping for joy after defeating Serafim Todorov of Bulgaria, the world bantamweight champion. Todorov visibly disagreed with the decision. North Korea's last boxing gold, also won by a bantamweight, was in 1976.

cess. In gymnastics, weightlifting, swimming, wrestling and track and field, the Soviet-trained athletes have managed to sustain their previous successes in Olympic events in spite of political and economic turmoil at home.

As the competition continues into its second week, the Soviet-trained athletes, performing together for the last time as the Unified Team before they

Olympic report: Pages 16 to 19.



At a Sunny Chinese Resort, the Nation's Course Is Decided

By Sheryl WuDunn

BEIDAIHE, China — A Chinese worker circled a small pavilion tucked among the sleepy hills here, and when the guard was not looking, he stole a peek at the red-tile roof of a mansion that for the next month may be the most important building in China.

The party elders will have to determine the new roster of leaders and set the agenda for the 14th Communist Party Congress, which meets this fall to select a new Central Committee. A party congress takes place only once in about every five years; it sets the nation's direction and pace.

They have arrived. Beidaihe has gushed with gossip about who has come and who has not come, who will step aside and who will step ahead.

Mr. Deng stays in Lianfengshan Park, in Mao Zedong's old house, part of a compound of villas where several elderly leaders stay. The Deng villa was apparently renovated a few years ago, according to a Chinese who visited the compound.

House Arrest Sought for Honecker

BERLIN (AP) — Lawyers representing Erich Honecker, the deposed East German Communist leader, are seeking to have him released from prison and put under house arrest, possibly at the home of a Lutheran pastor, German newspapers and broadcast news services reported Monday.

New York City Police Chief Resigns

NEW YORK (AP) — Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, who put nearly 100,000 officers on foot patrol but encountered a corruption scandal in the ranks, is resigning to care for his ailing wife, Mayor David Dinkins said Monday.

Malaysia Defends Nonaligned Group

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said on Monday that the Nonaligned Movement was still relevant to counter the powerful Western nations despite the end of the Cold War.

Ulster Car Bombs Slightly Wound 21

BELFAST (AP) — Two car bombs exploded in central Belfast early Monday, slightly wounding 21 people, the police said. No one immediately took responsibility for the bombings, but a spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary said the first bomb was preceded by a warning call to a radio station by someone who used an Irish Republican Army code word.

Satellite Orbit Correction Scheduled

HOUSTON (AP) — European Space Agency officials said they would try Tuesday to correct the altitude of a research satellite that has been orbiting too low since it was deployed from the Atlantis space shuttle.

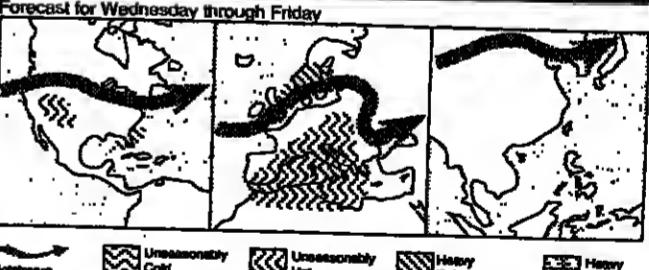
For the Record

Reginald Bartholomew assumed his new duties on Monday as the American ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He replaced William H. Taft 4th, who held the post for three years. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A total of 62 people were killed and 53 were injured in highway accidents in Spain over the first weekend of August, the country's most popular holiday month, officials announced Monday.

The Weather



North America: Hot weather will continue through the interior west. Temperatures will be in the 80s in the country mark in Salt Lake City.

Table with columns for Region, City, Today's High/Low, Tomorrow's High/Low, and a note on precipitation probability.

Pakistanis Worry About Rising Crime And Corruption

By Edward A. Gargan
A decade of military rule, which ended in late 1988, brought civilian leadership — first with the prime minister of Benazir Bhutto and then, 20 months later, with Mr. Sharif. But with civilian leadership came rigged elections, widespread violence and ethnic strife.



RESCUE FERRY — Pakistani troops evacuating Rawalpindi residents after monsoon rains turned this populated area into a lake.

Bodies Retrieved in Thai Plane Crash

KATMANDU, Nepal — The first bodies of the 113 people killed when a Thai Airways Airbus crashed into a Himalayan ridge were transported to Katmandu by Nepalese troops on Monday.

U.S. Studies History of TWA 1011

By John H. Cushman Jr.
NEW YORK — Federal investigators have turned their attention to maintenance records from the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar that crashed at John F. Kennedy International Airport after an aborted takeoff last week.

BUSH: Attack on Clinton as 'Hypocrite' Is Disavowed

(Continued from page 1)
regret if the tone of my statement left the wrong impression on that regard."
Not only did she not apologize to Mr. Clinton, she said, "I stand by my criticism of the Clinton campaign and the Democratic Party for their unprecedented hypocrisy and for daily disparaging, in the most egregious and personal terms, the president of the United States."

Turkey and Syria Ease Dam and Kurdish Rifts

DAMASCUS — Turkey agreed Monday to honor a water-sharing accord with Syria, stipulating the amount of Euphrates River flow from a new dam, and Syria pledged to curb activities by separatist Turkish Kurds based in its territory.

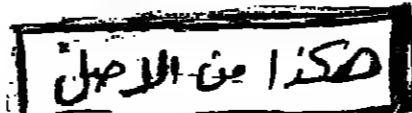
DEATH NOTICE

PITOT, SR., DANIEL JOHN
Of Lakewood, N.J., on Friday, July 31, 1992, at age 78. Beloved husband of Laura (nee Brozka) Pitot, deceased father of Daniel Pitot III and Bruce Pitot.

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Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, partially obscured and containing various text and graphics.





# CAMPAIGN '92 / GEOGRAPHY OF POLITICS

## ELECTION NOTES

### Campaigns Aren't Over When They're Over

**BOSTON** — Most jobs in most presidential campaigns have the life span of a hothouse flower: after a brief bloom, the campaign withers and dies. Workers empty their desks and think about next time. Not so the campaign accountants.

In a half-vacant office building in Boston's financial district, David Goldman and a few others are still working for the long-dead Tsongas for President campaign. Their job, as required by the Federal Election Commission, is to record the donation checks and bills still trickling in. They will be at it until the campaign debt of around \$200,000 is cleared off the books. "I'll be happy when it's over," said Mr. Goldman, the campaign's business manager. "There are other things you want to do."

His task will probably end next year. Some campaigns are not as lucky. John Connally's 1980 presidential campaign still exists — with a \$3.1 million debt. Senator John Glenn's brief excursion into the 1984 presidential primaries left a legacy of \$3.5 million in red ink. (AP)

### The Boys in the Bus Find It's Just the Ticket

**LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas** — Fresh from the success of "Bill and Al's Excellent Adventure," as some dubbed the bus caravan that Bill Clinton and Al Gore led from New York City to St. Louis, Missouri, last month, the Democrats may make such trips a recurring part of the path they are trying to follow to the White House. Using St. Louis as the point of departure this time, the two men are to board a bus Wednesday and head up along the Mississippi River, making their final stop Friday in Minneapolis. Two future bus journeys are also in the planning stages — a swing through the South in August and one down the Pacific coastline from Seattle to San Diego in September. A whistle-stop train tour through California's Central Valley, meanwhile, may work its way onto the schedule within the next month. (LAT)

### Quote / Unquote

President George Bush on Bill Clinton: "If the governor of Arkansas is elected with a Democratic Congress... within a year the government will run health care in this country, and our health-care system will combine the efficiency of the House post office with the compassion of the KGB." (AP)

Bill Clinton on the Republican ticket: "They don't have any credibility on the health-care offense. Once again, the administration is trying to raise fears instead of solve problems." (AP)

### Away From the Hustings

- Oregon's pioneering proposal to expand medical benefits for the poor through a system of health-care rationing will probably not be approved by Bush administration officials. They say that as it now stands, the plan appears to discriminate against people with physical or mental disabilities.
- Los Angeles moved about half an inch to the northwest as a result of the June 28 Landers and Big Bear earthquakes, according to calculations using satellite readings and ground-based instruments.
- Axious to move ahead with a major overhaul of the decaying Manhattan Bridge, the New York City administration of Mayor David Dinkins overruled City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman and awarded a \$97.8 million contract to a company she had rejected because, she said, it was "corrupt" and had failed to disclose safety violations. Two of the company's workers died in accidents on construction sites last year.
- A gunman opened fire on patrons at a restaurant in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, killing two men and wounding two others in an attack possibly related to Jamaican gang warfare, the authorities said.
- More than 200 people applied to become police officers during a weekend recruitment drive in riot-scarred South Los Angeles. "We anticipated about 100 people. We've got twice that many — at least," said Theresa Adams Lopez, a police spokeswoman. NYT, LAT, AP

## Republicans Risk Losing the Fabled 'Electoral Lock'

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

**CHICAGO** — There are many ways to measure President George Bush's problems these days, but in glance at the political map may be the most telling: He is at risk of losing the Republicans' renowned "electoral lock."

For a generation, Republicans began most presidential campaigns with the comforting knowledge that the South and much of the West were conservative bastions. This dominance in the Sun Belt, where more and more of the votes are, gave the party an enormous edge in winning the White House — what many analysts described as a lock on the Electoral College.

The lock comes from the fact that the Republicans have been nearly certain of winning the states whose electoral votes — the sum of their U.S. senators and House members — taken together account for a majority in the Electoral College. With this lock, the Republicans, in theory, could lose the national popular vote but still win the presidency through an Electoral College majority.

Now comes the 1992 election, and that Republican base looks decidedly shaky. In the South, a Democratic ticket headed by natives of Arkansas and Tennessee means that Mr. Bush will have to fight for part of that region, which was largely unnecessary when the Democratic nominees were Northern liberals.

At the same time, Mr. Bush faces a far greater danger in the West: California, in the view of some analysts, is slipping out of the Republican reach. With its 54 electoral votes, California accounts for a fifth of the 270 electoral votes needed to win the presidency.

Moreover, Mr. Bush continues to suffer repercussions from Ross Perot's canceled candidacy in states like Texas that are crucial to Republican presidential candidates. "I don't think it's going to be a laydown in Texas," said Fred Meyer, the Texas Republican chairman. "I think it's a fight in Texas. I think it's a fight every place."

In fact, while 1992 has repeatedly shown how quickly and fundamentally the polls can change, Mr. Bush now faces a dauntingly competitive map. When an incumbent Republican feels compelled to campaign frenetically, as Mr. Bush



George Bush joking with supporters during a rainstorm at a Republican picnic in Elk Grove Village, Illinois. Mr. Bush cut short his stay.

## Bush-Congress Gridlock Angers Voters

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — As President George Bush and members of Congress prepare for the November elections, few can recall a time when relations between the executive and legislative branches of government have been more contentious in manner, barren of substance and infuriating to the American people.

- The soaring U.S. deficit — gridlock.
- Violent crime — gridlock.
- Campaign-finance reform — gridlock.
- Revitalizing the nation's public schools — gridlock.

More often than not, the Democratic majority in Congress rejects Mr. Bush's proposals, and Congress cannot override the vetoes.

Bills are delayed or killed, and vital matters are ignored, trivialized or manipulated for partisan advantage.

The more Mr. Bush and Congress slide in the polls, the more they harden their positions, seeking political salvation in blaming the other side. And the more they engage in what lawmakers of both parties describe as a "blame game," the more they slide in the polls.

As a way to describe it, Americans have embraced a word more often associated with traffic jams than governance — "gridlock."

"It's the worst I can remember," said Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma. "Pressures have built to the breaking point," he added.

"There's an unwillingness by both sides to work together," said Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island.

Disputes in Washington also arise from principled, philosophic differences over issues ranging from fiscal policy to the balance between

the rights of individuals and the rights of society. But these disputes are often eclipsed by more self-serving interests.

Efforts to reduce the nearly \$400 billion budget deficit and the \$4 trillion national debt have been torpedoed by political gamesmanship and sunk by a refusal on the part of the White House and Congress to risk the political consequences of raising taxes or cutting popular spending programs.

Attempts to cope with problems in the nation's schools have foundered as the Bush administration and Democrats have fought over such issues as whether taxpayer money should be used to help pay for private-school tuition.

Even though voters set the stage for the paralysis by electing a divided government — Republicans to the White House and Democrats to majorities in Congress — lawmakers strikes a responsive chord with million of Americans because the behavior of the White House and Congress constantly reinforces the public's suspicions.

Congress raised its pay — and a majority of House members enjoyed free overdrinks at the now-defunct House Bank — while the budget deficit careened out of control. Senators spent hours berating grants for erotic art but fumbled when it came to recognizing the importance of sexual harassment in dealing with allegations by Anita F. Hill during the confirmation hearings of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas.

With a frequency that seems to have increased as the November elections approach, Republicans are forcing Democrats to cast votes on sensitive issues that can be used against them in the campaign.

With no less frequency, Democrats are approving bills on other volatile issues in hopes of forcing Mr. Bush into vetoes that can be used against him.



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# After 500 Years, Time Passes By Cairo Coffee Houses

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service  
CAIRO — Two centuries of grime caked the walls of the Fishawi coffee house. Beneath the slow whirl of ceiling fans, a few patrons burbled into their water pipes and old men huddled over domino boards, cranking their tiles and sipping thick Turkish coffee.

The scene, seemingly as immutable as the Nile itself, has characterized Cairo for more than 500 years. But the coffee houses that once dominated Egypt's social and political life are fast becoming relics. In the Tawfik coffee shop, founded in 1945, patrons once listened each evening to the classic songs of the singer Om Kolthoum on an old reel-to-reel tape deck. But the player stopped working five years ago, and the only sounds now come from the cacophony of cars and buses that rumble and screech along Om Kolthoum.

The silencing of Om Kolthoum is emblematic of the end of a way of life. "The decay of the Om Kolthoum coffee house is part of the transformation of our society," said Medha Safi, a professor of sociology at the American University in Cairo. "No one has time now to sit for hours listening to Om Kolthoum. People are too preoccupied with their daily problems. This is a life style that few people can still afford."

## ISLAM: Deadly Duel With Zealots

(Continued from page 1) continue to supply training camps and weapons to growing ranks of fundamentalists from several Arab countries, although they have yet to give firm evidence of this. Some Arab commentators characterize the confrontation — which extends to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, where it has taken a less violent but still defiant tone — as a clash of views between modernizing countries and Islamic traditionalists opposed to any aspect of secularization, with each side unwilling to compromise. "What is happening is a civil war," Hazen Saghih, a columnist for an Arabic daily based in London, Al Hayat, wrote recently. "Fundamentalists think they repre-

## Marine Vanguard Lands in Kuwait For Maneuvers

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches  
KUWAIT — A contingent of U.S. Marines who will be organizing the landing of thousands of soldiers for desert maneuvers came ashore Monday. Joint U.S.-Kuwaiti military maneuvers are to run two weeks. A small advance team began setting up on the dock on Monday, and a contingent of 1,900 Marines is to arrive on Tuesday. In all, about 5,000 U.S. troops will participate in the exercise. Kuwait's armed forces were put on full alert. On Sunday, the second anniversary of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces, Iraqi television showed the concluding episode of a series called "Mirage and Reality," which has been staking out Baghdad's claim to Kuwait three times a week since July. Meanwhile, shipping officials in Amman, Jordan, said that Western warships enforcing the UN trade embargo against Baghdad had stepped up the inspection of vessels heading to Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba, Iraq's main sea link. (AP, Reuters)

novels of Naguib Mahfouz, the Nobel laureate. The Egyptian writer said coffee shops once gave him the material for much of his fiction. "Before radio and television, people used to go to the coffee shops and listen to story tellers who played a musical instrument and told of folk heroes," he said. "These events filled the role played by television serials today."

But even men who sat as boys with their fathers while they conducted business in coffee houses rarely set foot in them today. "My father was the mayor of a small town and when he came to Cairo, he would sit in his coffee house and the people who wanted to see him would come by," said Mohammed Shalabi, a psychiatrist. "But the streets are too crowded and noisy. Sitting in a coffee house in Cairo is no longer a pleasant experience."

The coffee houses, often no more than a few dozen rickety wicker chairs and small metal tables, now serve the poor. "The poor man goes to the coffee house because he can find something cheap to sustain himself with, like a cup of tea," Mr. Mahfouz said. Tea or coffee costs about 5 cents, a bit of tobacco for the water pipe about 30 cents. The coffee shops offer men without phones, or even fixed residences, a place to run their daily affairs.

Hussein Sayig sleeps on the street and in the day sells small quantities of apples and strawberries. When he has finished his work, or before he picks up his fruit, he visits a small shop called the Bank of the Camel Driver, which is squeezed into a tiny alley in the Boulak Abu el Ila slum. "This is the only place I have," he said, in the middle of a card game with his cousin to determine who would pay the bill. "Sometimes, I have to sit up all night on my blanket in the street to make sure no one steals my fruit. My only joy in life is here."

## UN: New Secretary-General's Blunt Ways and Policy Goals Stir Anger on Security Council

(Continued from page 1) of disharmony at a time when the United Nations is more heavily engaged around the world than at any other time in its history. It has caused bitter and personal recriminations, undermined a sensitive UN dialogue with Libya recently and injected a level of discord that could further disrupt and delay critical Security Council decisions, several UN officials and diplomats said. The United Nations has major operations in Cambodia, Iraq, the Western Sahara and now in a dismembered Yugoslavia. It is also involved in long operations in Cyprus and Lebanon and is undertaking new efforts in Somalia and South Africa. All of these have deepened the financial crisis brought on by the \$2 billion in arrears from donor nations, including \$900 million from the United States. One Western diplomat has described the secretary-general's recent actions as "petulant," "inflexible" and "disingenuous." Others have faulted him for being prickly, "arrogant" and "aloof."

Mr. Butros Ghali was no less blunt, pointing out that the Security Council had for the most part acceded to his views on the Balkans crisis and Somalia. He bristled at the criticism he has received recently in the British press and wondered aloud in an interview if it was "maybe because I'm a wog," using the 19th-century British pejorative for dark-skinned colonial subjects. His characterizations stung UN officials, who avoid even the hint of ethnic epithets. Sir Brian Urquhart, the longtime UN undersecretary who is now at the Ford Foundation, could only gasp on hearing of Mr. Butros Ghali's reference to a possible "wog" factor. "My, my... dear me..."

A French diplomat said that in the days of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary-general was "more consensual." Indeed, many missions have been surprised by what some view as Mr. Butros Ghali's impetuous and mercurial style. The secretary-general often goes over the heads of delegates to deal directly with their foreign ministry bosses. Adding to an image of aloofness, he seldom shows up for informal meetings of the Security Council because, he said, of the crushing workload that has been placed on the Secretariat to streamline the organization and run proliferating peacekeeping operations.

# At Issue in the Netherlands: Is Sex for the Disabled a Right?

By Jeffrey Stalk  
Special to the Herald Tribune  
AMSTERDAM — The importance of sex has never been underestimated in the Netherlands, a country where convicts are allowed conjugal visits and prostitution, although technically illegal, is tolerated.

Now the government's top advisory agency — the Raad van State — has indicated that physically handicapped people are also entitled to sexual relations, and at the government's expense, if necessary.

In a preliminary decision last month, the Raad van State ruled that the municipality of Noorddorp must pay a monthly stipend of 65 guilders (\$38) to a handicapped man who has reportedly suffered mental anguish from the absence of sexual contact.

The money is to be used to defray the cost of a once-a-month visit to a "sexual aid worker" who charges 150 guilders for a 90-minute session. Not surprisingly, the municipality of Noorddorp has been resisting the efforts of the 31-year-old man to be compensated for such visits. "Hypothetically, we can have hundreds of people applying for this kind of aid," said Wouter Jansen, a spokesman for the municipality. "It can create quite a situation here, not only for us but for all municipalities in Holland."

But a spokeswoman for an organization that arranges sexual contacts for the disabled said that the government "should pay if somebody can't afford it." "Handicapped people have strong sexual needs like anybody else, but it is difficult for handicapped people to meet partners on their own," she said.

Her organization, the Foundation for Arranging Alternative Relationships, reportedly helps about 500 handicapped people a year find sexual partners.

The nature of the man's disability has not been made public, but he is apparently not seeking the services of a sex therapist — specialists who treat sexual disorders — which in some cases is reimbursable under the Dutch social security system. He wants instead to visit a woman who provides sex to handicapped people, but he is unable to afford the sessions.

A psychologist said in a report that the man's mental health would greatly improve if he had sex once a month.

The man, who lives in a home for the handicapped, has been fighting for more than a year to

obtain financial assistance for the visits. He initially sought help from social security officials, but that failed, he went to Noorddorp officials. They turned him down, which prompted him to appeal to the provincial government of Noorddorp. The provincial authorities ordered Noorddorp to pay up, which led officials there to appeal the decision to the Raad van State.

The advisory agency ordered Noorddorp officials to assist with the payment, but on a permanent solution, a process that could take months.

A Dutch newspaper reported that six or seven municipalities in the country were already reimbursing patients for sexual services. But a spokesman for one of the municipalities said the local government was paying only for a patient's sex therapy, not for visits to a sex

# Tudjman Heading To Croatia Victory

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service  
ZAGREB, Croatia — President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, who led the republic through a shattering war with Serbia and won international recognition for it as an independent nation, appeared Monday to have won a solid victory in a presidential election.

Mr. Tudjman, a 70-year-old former Communist Yugoslav general who likes to be called the father of modern Croatia, won about 56 percent of the vote, and his ruling party got a working majority in parliament.

By sticking with Mr. Tudjman and his Croatian Democratic Union, the electorate showed a clear unwillingness to change leadership in the midst of what remains a volatile and highly militarized stand-off in the ruins of the former Yugoslavia.

The war with the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army has wrecked Croatia's tourist-dependent economy, caused some \$18 billion in property damage, killed more than 10,000 people and allowed Serbs to seize a quarter of Croatia's territory.

Recapture of that territory emerged as the only significant issue in a monthlong general election campaign. All of Mr. Tudjman's opponents for the presidency advocated the use of military force to take back the land, which has become a UN-protected zone under the terms of a truce that Mr. Tudjman signed early this year.

Mr. Tudjman has said that Croatia must stand by the UN agreement. He argues that its territory will be restored as part of peaceful diplomatic process that will ensure respect for Croatia as a European state.

His decisive victory suggests that although the Croatian people may be angry and indignant about the loss of the territory, the country's

memory of the fighting has soured the appetite for more war. Another signal of the public's interest in peace, as opposed to revenge, was the surprising lack of voter support for the far-right Croatian Party of Rights.

Its leader, Dobroslav Paraga, who often punctuated his campaign rallies with Nazi-style, stiff-arm salutes, had vowed to bomb the Serbian capital, Belgrade, and make the Serbs suffer as Croats suffered during the war.

But Mr. Paraga and his party attracted far fewer votes than polls and jubilant mass rallies had indicated. Mr. Paraga himself won about 5 percent of the presidential vote, and his party, which won only about 7 percent of the vote cast in parliamentary elections, will not be a significant factor in decision-making.

The voting over the weekend was a case study in how far Mr. Tudjman's government has yet to travel before it joins the democratic community of reforming governments in Eastern Europe.

In the view of foreign election observers who traveled to Zagreb, the election law governing the vote appeared to have been rigged for Mr. Tudjman's party to manipulate the results — if the vote had proved close.

Voting districts were gerrymandered to give voters in rural areas, who Mr. Tudjman's party sees as more loyal, far greater representation in parliament than city voters, who were feared to be anti-Tudjman.

In addition, the electoral law granted voting rights to a large but poorly defined body of voters living abroad. Virtually anyone with a Croatian parent was eligible to vote, and the voting of these expatriates was regulated solely by Mr. Tudjman's appointees in foreign embassies.



A Sarajevo youngster wounded Monday by a shell being carried to a clinic. Her sister was also struck.

# UN: New Secretary-General's Blunt Ways and Policy Goals Stir Anger on Security Council

(Continued from page 1) Asked if he meant that too many countries were hoisting their problems and frustrations onto the United Nations, he said, "Certainly, to the secretary-general, to the UN." He suggested that a combination of what he termed "Eurocentrism" and the inability of Third World nations to address their economic and social ills was the greatest obstacle to building an effective UN program for the future.

"The real problem of the next 10 years will be mainly in the countries of the Third World," he said. "And the problems of the Third World is not the military confrontations but the problem of refugees, hunger, drought. So many problems."

"If we continue to get involved in Yugoslavia, this will be at the expense of the other activity of the house," he said. "At a certain time, we must say, 'Stop.'"

With the United Nations perennial shortage of money, Mr. Butros Ghali warned in May that "our plate is full" and that any new peacekeeping responsibilities would have to come at the expense of other relief and peacekeeping efforts.

Then, on July 17, the Security Council, with Mr. Butros Ghali absent, accepted a cease-fire accord for Yugoslavia hammered out by Lord Carrington of Britain and a European Community team of negotiators in London.

The accord, which failed to stop the fighting, would have placed a significant burden on the United Nations by sending its forces into the combat zone to find and assemble under guard the heavy guns pointing Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

When Mr. Butros Ghali learned of the Security Council's action, he objected, arguing that collecting the guns would take three months and 1,100 men.

He also said he feared that such actions would draw UN forces into a what he termed "a new Vietnam" that would strain UN resources at a time when they were needed elsewhere, particularly in starving Somalia.

"I believe it is my duty to put the minimum pressure on the Europeans to say, 'Try to do something,'" he said.

## UN: New Secretary-General's Blunt Ways and Policy Goals Stir Anger on Security Council

He admonished his interviewer not to "provoke" or strain his relationship with the Security Council further because, he said, "it is my job to be provocative."

At the same time, he added that he thought it "very odd" for the secretary-general to "widen the issue" by accusing the Security Council of being Eurocentric.

"I think he is under great pressure," he said. "The European efforts to deal with Yugoslavia have been hopeless, and it may be useful for them to blame the UN if nothing is happening."

There was more than a hint of scorn in Mr. Butros Ghali's voice over the refusal of Lord Carrington, the EC negotiator on the Balkans crisis, to go to Sarajevo to try to bring a lasting cease-fire accord out of the warring factions.

He contrasted the talks held at a safe distance in London with the willingness of Cyrus R. Vance, the former U.S. secretary of state, to conduct negotiations where the fighting was taking place.

Mr. Butros Ghali said that when Lord Carrington's accord collapsed, the Europeans "just threw the ball" to the United Nations.

One UN diplomat, defending the secretary-general, sneered at the "backstabbing" politics of the Security Council and wondered why the Europeans could not take on some of the military burden.

Despite the problems, the secretary-general predicted that his "controversy" with the Security Council would pass. "This is quite exaggerated," he said, "and I will say it is healthy."

He admonished his interviewer not to "provoke" or strain his relationship with the Security Council further because, he said, "it is my job to be provocative."

## FLEET: 3-Year Accord

(Continued from page 1) said it should "calm down the people of Russia, Ukraine and Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet officers." The agreement calls for a three-year transition period, after which Russia and Ukraine will decide on a more permanent division of the fleet's 300 ships and other assets, according to Russian news reports. The coastal installations at its home port of Sevastopol and elsewhere on the Black Sea coast will be placed under joint command, and its commander will be appointed jointly by the two presidents, the reports said.

The Black Sea Fleet was the smallest in the Soviet Navy. Based in the Crimea, which is part of Ukraine, the fleet has a special place in Russian history, making it a sensitive issue in both Moscow and Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

The dispute over the fleet began earlier this year with a clash over conflicting loyalty oaths for officers, crews and sailors. Last month, it led to a mutiny on board a frigate whose Ukrainian commanders complained of repression by Russian officers and sailed away to the Ukrainian port city of Odessa.

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kravchuk, who three months ago were exchanging angry messages over the fate of the Black Sea Fleet, took the first step toward resolving their differences last month at another summit meeting, at Dagouays near the resort of Sochi.

Behind the dispute over the warships lies the simmering issue of the Crimea itself, now an autonomous region within Ukraine although most of its people are Russian. Nationalists in both Russia and Ukraine have flashed the Crimean card, forcing both presidents to handle it with care.

The two sides signed an agreement on the distribution between them of former Soviet properties abroad and on an open border between Russia and Ukraine.

## 2 Journalists Shot Covering the Walkout

JOHANNESBURG — Two journalists were shot and wounded in a South African township Monday while reporting on the general strike called by the African National Congress. Paul Taylor, a Washington Post correspondent, was shot in the left shoulder, and Phillip van Niekerk of South Africa's Weekly Mail was shot in the mouth by gunmen who tried to steal their car in Sebokeng township south of Johannesburg, a police spokeswoman said. Both men were flown by helicopter to clinics in

## STRIKE: One of South Africa's Largest Protests Ever

(Continued from page 1) on similar protests in the past. "The people of our country have been compelled to embark on this campaign for democracy because of the intransigence of the de Klerk regime," Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC's secretary-general, said, referring to President Frederik W. de Klerk. Strike participation was reportedly patchy in the mines that produce much of the nation's wealth. The ANC said that 4 million workers struck, about 90 percent of predominantly black labor across the country. The South African Chamber of Business, however, said that no more than 2 million workers struck. The ANC broke off black-white negotiations in June to protest escalating political violence that has claimed about 8,000 black lives in the last three years. ANC militants, opposed to a negotiated, power-sharing settlement with the government, had called for street action to force Mr. de Klerk from office. Many blacks are disillusioned by the slow pace of political change despite months of talks. Strike supporters erected barricades in some areas to keep blacks at home. Roads and trains were blocked with burning car tires in parts of Cape Town and Durban. (AP, Reuters)

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**The Moral Imperative**

Horrible images and eerily reminiscent accounts are flowing out of the Bosnian war. Reminiscent, more and more witnesses are saying, of the Nazi era. In the areas marked out by Serbian forces for so-called "ethnic cleansing," 2½ million people have been forced to leave their homes. Before they leave, usually at gunpoint (so say scores of refugees who have reached asylum in Croatia, Germany or Austria), they must sign papers saying they abandoned homes and possessions voluntarily.

In areas where Muslims, Croats and Serbs coexisted for centuries, entire non-Serb villages have been emptied and the inhabitants (mostly Muslims) deported in sealed boxcars. Some prisoners have spent up to four days on trains without food or sanitation facilities, and others, turned back at borders, have been crammed into refugee camps operating at three and four times capacity.

**The Voyager Persisted**

"We departed Friday the third day of August of the year 1492 from the bar of Saltes at the eighth hour." Thus, in Columbus's own words, did the Niña, Pinta and Santa Maria set out 500 years ago from the little Spanish port of Palos de la Frontera on a voyage that would change the world.

Finta's rudder broke on the third day out; sabotage, by her owner and a crewman. "Neither of these men wanted to make this voyage," he wrote, "and even before we departed Palos they attempted to delay or prevent the enterprise."

**The AIDS Feud Again**

The Americans and the French are bickering over more than NATO these days. They are also re-activating an old feud over the discovery of the AIDS virus. It is an argument that drags in complex science, prickly personalities, the pride of nations and of course, money.

He just wanted the royalties reallocated in his favor. The \$1 million or \$2 million a year would mean far more to the small private French lab than it would to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and its sprawling research institutes.

**Other Comment**

**To Stop the Serbs**  
It is widely claimed that the use of military means could not end the Serbian aggression. Absurd scenarios for a land war are designed to give the West an alibi. The Serbian chief of staff uses this Western self-deterrence to threaten "resistance against last man" in the case of "an attack against Yugoslavia."

**Simple Ideas Can Avoid Chernobyls**  
By Arthur Rosenfeld and Evan Mills  
BERKELEY, California — Was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster only the first of many? A recent UN report raises the ominous prospect of 40 more Chernobyls in the former Soviet Union and Central Europe.

**The New World Order**



**Western Armed Action Is Long Overdue in Bosnia**

NEW YORK — The men were taken from the village at gunpoint and forced into freight cars. As many as 180 were jammed, standing, into boxcars measuring 12 by 2 meters. They were kept that way for three days, without water or food, as the train moved slowly across the countryside.

By Anthony Lewis  
It is guns and ammunition supplied by Belgrade that are killing civilians in areas beyond the borders of Serbia. Serbian forces everywhere have resorted to the same tactic of sustained artillery shelling of cities, towns and villages.

President Bush compared Saddam Hussein to Hitler. I am against such analogies, because they cheapen the Holocaust. But if that one is to be used, it better fits the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, the inventor of "ethnic cleansing."

**Clearly, It's Too Much to Expect From a UN Force**

BRUSSELS — The worsening situation in Yugoslavia, internal war, famine and disintegration in Somalia, and bloody conflicts in other parts of the world have resulted in calls for a United Nations rapid intervention force.

By Frederick Bonarrat  
A force like this could engage in major combat. However, the question of size must be posed. How big would it have to be to intervene in Bosnia-Herzegovina with a peace-enforcing mission?

There is one nation that is still rising, and which may have the financial wherewithal to assume international economic leadership: Japan. But no one wishes to accord Tokyo that role; and Japan itself, now in an economic position somewhat like that of the United States in the 1920s, seems to be as unprepared and unwilling to lead, now, as the United States was then.

**1892: Feting Columbus**

WASHINGTON — President Harrison received today (Aug. 3) a telegram from the Alcázar of Palos: "Four hundred years ago Columbus sailed from Palos on a voyage which resulted in the discovery of America. The United States flag is being hoisted in front of the convent of La Robida with the banners of all the American States. Batteries and ships are firing salutes, accompanied by the patriotic exclamations of the people."

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

1917: China Joins Allies  
PEKING — The Chinese Council of Ministers at Peking has declared war on Germany. This decision was almost certain from the moment that

**Throwback To a Much Worse Era?**

By John W. Holmes  
BOSTON — It is now clear that the thaw in Eastern Europe revived ethnic and national differences, that were liberated by the fall of the old empires of Central and Eastern Europe in 1917-19. But the similarities between our era and that earlier one do not end there.

**1942: A Soviet Success**

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition] Soviet troops, fighting in the Don River elbow, 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad, and in the Salak-Knashcheva area of the western Caucasus were reported officially early today (Aug. 4) to have killed more than 9,500 Germans in a successful 24-hour stand.

**1917: China Joins Allies**

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Foreign Po...  
People Want...  
for a Differ...  
The writer, who retired from the U.S. State Department last year, is now senior associate of the World Peace Foundation, a foreign policy institute. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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OPINION

Foreign Policy: Clinton Needs to Improve

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — When Jean Cocteau, the French writer, was asked if he believed in luck, he replied: "Of course. How else do you explain the success of those you don't like?" George Bush will be forgiven for believing that Bill Clinton has of late been lucky.

Bush, groggy though he is, at last to land a punch in America's first post-Cold War election. There is an old story of candidate Richard Nixon being told in 1960 that he should not talk too much about foreign policy because what matters on election day is "the price of hogs in St. Louis."

Democrats took a position to the left of the United Nations. In appearing to be to the right of Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton was helped — this is becoming a pattern — by the hapless Martin Fitzwater. He was sent forth to lambaste Mr. Clinton, but did so without understanding that Mr. Clinton had said approximately what Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and Senator Richard Lugar (acting ranking minority member on the Foreign Relations Committee) have said.

Mr. Bush is too reluctant to intervene in fratricide? Do they think U.S. policy should aim at — what? Planting the delicate orchid of democracy in the stony soil of south central Europe?

People Want New Ideas For a Different World

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — The Democrat should memorize these lines from The Economist: "Because he is young, from a generation formed by Woodstock and Vietnam rather than Yalta and Cuba, his mind is uncluttered by the debris of the Cold War, and his view of the world is fresh. Many will think it high time that a man of his age and outlook woke the nation up."

that order — in a new world undistracted by those weights, jungle insurgencies and counterinsurgencies. No one wants details from Bill Clinton. Americans got that from Jimmy Carter. They want — the new cliché — an attitude. Mr. Clinton has good men (soon, one hopes, good women) to keep abreast of details, history and continuity — from advisers like Anthony Lake and Michael Mandelbaum to older wise men like Warren Christopher.

First, when Iraqi aggression occurred, Mr. Bush responded better than most Democrats did. Second, it is implausible to suggest, as many Democrats do, that a few more hours of the Desert Storm offensive would have solved the problem of Iraq. Because Mr. Bush stood firm, he did, young Americans are not now patrolling the back alleys of Baghdad. Mr. Bush remembers better than his critics evidently do how deeply America became involved in South Vietnam's fiasco by being implicated in the 1963 assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem. It is difficult to disengage from a country whose regime you have changed.

Mr. Bush is too reluctant to intervene in fratricide? Do they think U.S. policy should aim at — what? Planting the delicate orchid of democracy in the stony soil of south central Europe? Last week Mr. Clinton said "America is being ridiculed around the world." Oh? American political ideas and social and cultural values, expressed in American cadences (often those of the 3d and 16th presidents), are being embraced around the world. Who are the ridiculers, and who gives a tinker's damn about their opinion? Does Mr. Clinton?

Back to the Places Where Many Died

By John C. Anslund

OSLO — As we grow older, we are tempted to become more preoccupied with the past than the future. I have tried to resist this but without complete success. In an effort to come to terms with my experiences during World War II, which took me from Utah Beach to Munich, I am working on a book. I plan to publish it myself, using my trusty computer and laser printer.

ed previously in 1984, for the 40th anniversary of the landing. Then it was crowded. This time we all had the beach to ourselves. It is difficult to convey the feelings that a visit to the Utah Beach evokes. June 6, 1944, is a day etched in my memory, and it is hard for me to talk about what happened without some tears. For one thing, even before the 29th Field Artillery Battalion got ashore, a landing craft carrying one of our batteries hit a mine, and most of the men aboard were lost.

of the doorway. I would not be here today. When our first efforts to find this farm failed, we sought the help of Henri Levaufre at Pierres. Mr. Levaufre has devoted many years to helping veterans find places of importance to them, usually where they were wounded. With his help, we found our way to the farm of Bernard Lejamtel. From him and Mrs. Lejamtel we learned that the shed for which I had been looking had been remodeled after the war.

MEANWHILE (ions, some of which are still very sharp. Since however, a half-century has intervened. I am reinforcing my memory with research. After completing the chapters which carried me from the landing to the liberation of Paris, I developed a craving to see some of the places where my more unforgettable experiences took place. Hence, my loyal Norwegian wife Else and I visited Normandy in June. For those who did not experience World War II, all this may seem remote. Wrong. With the half-century mark of the end of the war coming over the horizon, no one will be able to escape my generation's last hurrah. Furthermore, the approach in 1994 of the 50th anniversary of our landing in Normandy raises some questions that allied officials, particularly French, should be thinking about. After I examined a map of Normandy, it became clear that a central point for the places I wanted to visit was Saint-Lô, which American forces devastated in the process of liberating. Through a friend, we located the ideal place to spend our nights, the Chateau de la Roche, just northwest of Saint-Lô. This charming inn lies in the area that was heavily bombed by allied planes in Operation Cobra on July 25, 1944, to prepare the way for our breakout from the beachhead. As a result not all of the original structure is there today. From the inn we sallied forth each day. A prime objective was Utah Beach. We had visit-

Another day, Else and I set out to find an area in which the 8th Infantry Regiment made an ill-advised night attack across a swamp on a German strong point. The attack failed miserably, with heavy casualties. Thanks to the excellent maps which accompany the official U.S. Army series of books on World War II, we found the general area with little difficulty. While we were exploring the swamp, Jean-Marie de Pierrefort, who lives in the area, volunteered his assistance. So I was able to survey the swamp from where the infantry battalion, to which I was attached as artillery liaison officer, had its forward headquarters that night. I could still hear our artillery shells arching overhead, only to be answered by German mortar and machine gun fire. In between there were the cries of pain from our wounded in the swamp. We drove around the swamp to the area the Germans had occupied. I had visited it during the war, shortly after the Germans withdrew. The bodies of American dead were piled up like cordwood, with some earth sprinkled over them. Nearby lay a German soldier whose head lay several feet from his body. My greatest difficulty was in locating a farmhouse near the Saint-Lô-Pierres road, which was the bomb line for Operation Cobra on July 25. On July 24, I had barely escaped being killed by an artillery shell. Had Captain Claude Mercer, who lay wounded on the floor of a shed, not screamed at me to get out

During all this searching, we found the French people just as kind and helpful as they were during the war, even though we had helped the Germans destroy their homes. This has led me to wonder why the French have been so reluctant to show official gratitude to some of the American units involved in Operation Overlord, which opened the way to the liberation of France. In 1950, the French authorities awarded their *fourragères* to a number of American units. It is, however, difficult to divine its criteria. The 82d Airborne Division was on the list. The men of the 101st, who also jumped from aircraft over Normandy in the early hours of June 6, were not. The First Infantry Division, which was also on the list, richly deserved any recognition it got. But what about the 29th, which also landed on Omaha Beach, and the 4th, which made the assault on Utah? With the 50th anniversary of the landing still two years away, the French should seize the chance to expand the awards made in 1950. While they are at it, they should consider whether they would like the allies to invite whoever is German chancellor in 1994 to the ceremonies. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's request to attend in 1984 was rebuffed. With the changes that are taking place in the world, this will not be so easy in 1994. To help get over this hurdle and to make the ceremonies more appropriate to the present, I suggest that they not be held on the beaches. Rather they should take place near some of the cemeteries. This way, we would not be glorifying the fighting but honoring the dead.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Afghan Victory?

Regarding "Free Iraqis From Their Dictator the Afghan Way" (Opinion, July 30): Charles Krauthammer postulates a remarkable solution to the Saddam Hussein problem — and I fear he is quite serious. America's "far-reaching policy that brought victory in Afghanistan" has resulted in a heavily armed population engaged in fratricide with, relatively, no legitimate economic base, no infrastructure, no security, no freedom, and no prospects for improvement, especially since Afghanistan no longer figures in Cold War strategies. Now that's victory! With such a "cure," it seems Afghanistan is better off with the disease.

Gulf War Lessons

Regarding "If Bush Isn't Careful, Saddam Will Outlast Him" (Opinion, July 27): William Pfaff says that the world's response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait "might have been handled through international boycotts and reprisals with no one except the Kuwaitis and Iraqis seriously inconvenienced." To the contrary, a primary lesson of the post-Gulf War period is that boycotts and similar pressure would not have worked. The sanctions now in force, tougher than what could have been agreed on before

India's Nuclear Fears

Regarding "Don't Blame Proliferation on Pakistan" (Opinion, July 22) by Ali Sarwar Nadeem: India's fears stem from past experience with an unpredictable nuclear neighbor across the Himalayas (China) as well as an ever hostile Pakistan supplied with sophisticated American arms. Pakistan still supports separatists in India's Kashmir and Punjab regions.

The Japanese Claim

Regarding "Tokyo's Claim to the Kurils Is Shaky" (Opinion, July 18) by Gregory Clark: The writer, like the former Soviet government, emphasizes the Yalta agreement as the basis of the Russian claim to the Kurils. But in international law, treaties cannot bind states which are not parties to them, particularly if the treaties are against their interests.

Matters of Judgment

Critics have been unjustly condemning George Bush's judgment in sticking with Dan Quayle as his running mate. We don't have to go back very far to find a president whose judgment about a running mate was even worse — Ronald Reagan. AARON STERNFIELD, Morges, Switzerland.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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# The Fading Fad of Suntans

**P**ARIS — Life is a beach — and not just for the 11 million French who left for their annual vacations last weekend. From Martha's Vineyard to Marbella, bodies are stretched out in the sun, seeking the deep tan that is still symbolic of glamour, health and having a great summer.

So someone out there on the horizon has hoisted a storm warning of holes in the ozone layer and skin cancer? Safe sun, like safe sex, is something that everyone believes in — but not quite yet.

Fashion, always hyper-sensitive to change, has already taken the plunge. The return of the cover-up swimsuit, with its underwired cups and sturdy shorts, has put overexposure out of style. It may be the result

always comes from the highest numbers. For example, Ambre Solaire, whose oils were a symbol of sun worship in the 1960s, now have a sophisticated range, which includes a factor 20 high-protection sun milk, with filters for the harmful ultraviolet rays. There are also moisturizing and anti-aging creams, and a total protection cream at factor 25.

The established companies have long known the harmful effects of the sun. Biotherm created its first anti-wrinkle sun cream in 1972 and now has a range of water-resistant moisturizing screens as well as a vitamin E-enriched facial repair cream. Estée Lauder's Cool Relief Mask, a gel to calm a "sun-stressed skin," is an admission that people will take too much sun in spite of all advice and the sun-screening products.

Vicky makes claims for a new formula of a reflecting sunscreen (factor 20) especially designed for the intense sun by the ocean or in the mountains. The company (like many others) also has a high security cream (factor 12) for children, who are known to be especially at risk from cancer if badly sunburned at an early age. This adds an anti-salt treatment to its series of face protections; they are offered on a factor scale that progresses downwards, on the assumption that the melanin produced by the skin to cause tanning is nature's own protective mechanism.

Lancôme makes claims for a new departure for the 1990s: adding pure melanin to its sun products, which contain extracts of camomile (accepted as a natural calming agent) and vitamin E, also considered to be restorative. Lancôme's facial screen and body milk both have factor 23 protection, although in the schizophrenic mode of most skin-care companies, they also make low-screen products for those passionate about sunbathing.

SUZIE MENKES

of fashion fatigue with barely there bikinis and naked flesh, but the new beachwear suggests altered attitudes to undress that is seen also in a revival of traditional underwear.

More significantly, fashion's elite are now choosing the shade for the first time since a year-round suntan became the distinguishing mark of wealth and glamour for the jet set in the 1950s. This volte-face may too be part of fashion's restless quest for change, for once every package tourist has a tanned hide, exclusivity lies on staying white. Whatever the reasons, aesthetically, as well as medically, there is a strong trend toward a pale skin.

The history of the suntan and the swimsuit may turn out to be as brief as the things that beachwear was reduced to by the 1980s — after 20 years of going topsless.

The swimsuit made its big splash in the 1920s when Jean Patou opened a boutique in Deauville specializing in sportswear and Coco Chanel's clothes emancipated women in both body and mind. For the first time in history, physical exercise became a part of women's lives, and fashion set the pace as it broke out of the stuffy salons and into the open air. The magazine photographs of the period by Hoyningen-Huene captured the freedom of beach and ocean.

Scott Fitzgerald both created and glamorized in his writing the low-sun life in the summer on the Côte d'Azur. Hollywood followed suit, posing starlets poolside, until Esther Williams's synchronized swimming on film became symbolic of Silver Screen glamour.

When Brigitte Bardot came out of the sea in a "linging wet dress in 'And God Created Woman,'" she became a symbol of the new sex-sun-sand era. A tidal wave of bikinis, and the topsless swimsuit first proposed by American designer Rudi Gernreich in the 1960s, washed over fashion. Only now, a quarter of a century on, has fashion felt the pull of an undercurrent — the fear of AIDS and the dangers of melanoma.

But if there is a shadow over the sun, it may be just a beach hat. Fashion and beauty companies have to face the realities of life, which is that most people in the Western world still take a traditional summer vacation. The emphasis is therefore on prevention rather than expecting people to change their habits.

The most significant move in the beauty business is to replace the bronze-is-beautiful formula with a focus on skincare. Although too many products still blind the consumer with pseudo-science, the basic formula is to label products with an SPF (sun protection factor). Although the measurements vary between countries, it is logical that the greatest protection

CAN anything really be done to hurry up a suntan? Ultima II suggests preparing the skin three days in advance of exposure with a tan-activator, and then dividing the body into specific areas of high and lower sensitivity, with its Procollagen products to suit. Revlon also proposes a pro-sun program, preparing the face and body with a moisturizer and tan activator, and also feeding nails and hair with a gel screen containing calcium and a moisturizing shampoo respectively.

Perhaps the most important message from the beauty houses is to have a positive strategy as a sun-worshipper, rather than just lurking on to the beach. Charles of the Ritz has a protective cream (factor 15) specifically for fragile areas, such as nose, ear lobes, shoulders, bosoms and the soles of the feet.

Behind the serious research done by companies whose bottom line depends on it lies a screening of the truth about sunbathing: it is not good for your skin. That is why all major companies now have creams which are supposed to be tan-without-tans treatments. Estée Lauder's Self-Action Tanning Creme comes in three shades — dark, medium and light, complemented by a Tan Extender — a milk with a weak concentration of the same elements to keep up the richness of the skin tone. Clarins, in an extensive range, has a self-action milk which is designed to give a tan in two to three hours (with or without exposure to the sun). Clarins also has high protection products and sun blocks especially for children or sensitive areas on adults.

Although sun blocks are widely sold, nothing can protect the skin from prolonged exposure to the intense heat of the noontday sun. Ultimately, the best protection will be fashion's retreat from the beach, which, in the next century, if not this, will make the tanned face seem as out of style as it was 100 years ago.



A two-piece swimsuit with wrap from the Six '92 collection. In front, a 1940 starlet-style suit.

## STYLE MAKERS

### The Ad-Free Ms.

**N**EW YORK — Twenty years ago this summer, Ms. magazine burst onto the scene, exhorting women to rethink old assumptions and establish new patterns for leading their lives. Two years ago, it took its own advice.

Ms. set out then to prove — against heavy odds — that a magazine can survive without advertising.

Well, the champagne corks are popping at the bimonthly magazine these days in celebration of both birthdays. The 20-year anniversary is being marked with the publication of a glowing retrospective issue.

The two-year anniversary is being observed with the once-failing magazine claiming that it is now profitable, that its circulation is at more than twice the break-even point and that the overall subscriber renewal rate is at a very healthy 70 percent.

When Dale W. Lang, chairman of Lang Communications, acquired Ms. from Matilda Publications in 1989 in a package deal with Sassy, a successful teenage magazine, he stopped publication for Ms., then a monthly, because it was losing so much money.

But at the urging of Ruth A. Bower and Gloria Steinem, two founders of Ms., Lang agreed not to close Ms. He said he would suspend publication for seven months and then give Ms. a go as one of the very few ad-free magazines. Others in the United States include Consumer Reports, Mad and Guideposts, a religious publication. The entire business plan for Ms. revolves, of course, around the central fact that all revenue has to come from circulation. But unlike traditional magazines, Ms. does not have to use its circulation to impress advertisers and to raise advertising rates.

Michael Pashby, senior vice president with the Magazine Publishers of America, said a publication could eliminate a lot of problems if it did not need to guarantee a circulation to advertisers. "It is looking solely at the bottom line and how valuable each individual reader is to the magazine, rather than have to look at a reader as a consumer as well," he said.

Ms. only wants subscribers who are genuinely interested in the magazine — so interested, in fact, that they are willing to pay up to \$45 a year for six issues. Bower, the publisher of Ms., immediately began to compile a circulation base of core subscribers. She called women's groups all over the country and begged them to give her their lists. Her efforts produced a data base with a million names.

Applying the kind of spot-marketing that magazines use to identify readers attractive to advertisers, Bower found that most potential subscribers lived in 15 markets. She contacted 50 wholesalers and said she wanted the magazine distributed only to newsstands at specific locations. — in high-traffic bookstores and airports, but not in supermarkets or mom-and-pop stores. As a result, about 65 percent of the magazines that are put out for sale are actually sold, Bower said. This compares with an industry average of about 50 to 55 percent.

Ms. says it has 150,000 subscribers and sells 70,000 additional copies of each issue for \$4.95 on newsstands. Since it does not carry advertising, the magazine does not go through the expense of having its circulation audited. At its peak, the magazine's circulation was 700,000, much of it in discounted subscriptions acquired solely for the benefit of advertisers.

"Last year, we had to sell 75,000 copies to break even," Lang said. "When we got more than 75,000, we went with it." Lang said he made a profit on every copy after the first 80,000. He said each additional copy cost him less than 50 cents plus mailing costs, but declined to say what his profit margin was.

Subscribers have to be eager enough to pay up to \$45 for six issues.

By Deirdre Carmody

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**FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1992**

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## In New York, a Glitterless, Hostless Gala

By Cathy Horyn  
Washington Post Service

**N**EW YORK — Giorgio Armani's dinner for 250 at the Guggenheim Museum wasn't exactly like the designer's dinner for 250 at the Museum of Modern Art two years ago. For one thing, the maestro himself was vacationing in Italy. "Stronboli," said his right-hand woman, Gabriella Forte.

Then, too, there were none of the celebrities who had made the MOMA party so much fun: Robert De Niro, Richard Gere, Pat Riley, the Kennedy kids. This time there was just Mrs. Herbert Ross, who in her stalwart role as Armani's "director of special events" is still known as Lee Radziwill.

The former princess, wearing a creamy white suit, wound her way up Frank Lloyd Wright's concrete spiral and merged into the throng of dark suits congested on the sixth level, where champagne and goat cheese were being served before the fashion show. This was, after all, the point of the evening: to give a little cosmopolitan glow to the absent designer's secondary line

of clothes for GFT, the big Italian ready-to-wear manufacturer. The Le Collezioni label is actually the one most people see in U.S. department stores: those no-nonsense ensembles in subtle hues of putty, melon and beige that are viewed, at least by retailers, as affordable spinoffs of Armani's principal line, which on Thursday night seemed about as far off as Stronboli itself.

"This is an industry event," said a member of Armani's New York staff, making the evening sound rather dull, like a trade show. But this was what weekday nights in the middle of summer in New York are made of: obligatory dinners that begin with a splash of San Pellegrino and end with a fig tart shortly before 11.

**A**ND so there was Burt Tansky, the chairman of Bergdorf Goodman, talking to Marvin Traub, the former chairman of Bloomingdale's, while near the bar Helen O'Hagan of Saks Fifth Avenue was saying something to Etta Froio of Women's Wear Daily. Roberto Guerro bobbed past. "I'm making a film about Elizabeth Fortensky," announced Guerro. Elizabeth Fortensky? The filmmaker smiled. "Elizabeth Taylor."

Once the show began, it became fairly clear that the runway was not up to Armani's standards, though it was modeled after the one he had installed in the basement of his palazzo in Milan: large opaque squares of white plastic supported by hidden rigging. Out came the models, men and women in subtle shades of gray, hitting the runway with a collective thud that made the squares bounce and shake. "This is getting dangerous," mused a fashion editor as one of the squares slid out of its track, exposing the innards of the runway.

By then, a member of the crew, unfashionably dressed in shorts, was throwing himself across the runway with a roll of gaffer's tape, trying to seal down the errant square, as the long legs of models stepped jolly past him.

But by then, it didn't matter. The show was dragging on, interminably. One could say that the clothes, with their quiet resolve, looked perfectly fine. But so what? The trouble with secondary lines, like industry parties, is that no amount of styling and hype can lift them above the merely mundane.

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## At Black Festival, Focus on Gullahs

**A**TANTA — The focal point of this year's National Black Arts Festival is a tiny band of African-Americans known as the Gullahs living on the Sea Islands off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina.

More than 2,500 dancers, actors, musicians, and other artists have converged on Atlanta for the festival, which embraces traditional African art forms that have reappeared in 20th-century American black society as well as contemporary art forms such as moviemaking.

The festival, held biennially since 1988, ends on Sunday.

The Gullahs are descended from freed slaves from the mainland who fled to the Sea Islands when the Civil War ended.

The few remaining unassimilated Gullah people speak a distinctive dialect combining West African words with 19th century British and Southern-American usage.

**ACROSS**

- 1 Key letter
- 6 Mine bear
- 10 Made a hole-in-one
- 14 ease (uncomfortable)
- 15 Garage job
- 16 Palm of the hand
- 17 Boring partners?
- 19 Soon
- 20 Bean type
- 21 Like a breeze
- 22 Band leader
- 23 Alloy-coated steel
- 25 Cooling direction
- 26 Mystic systems
- 29 Loop locale
- 32 "Behold" — Horse, Peck movie
- 33 Other, in Madrid
- 35 Abba of Israel
- 36 Saul's uncle
- 37 Scrap for an inmate?
- 40 French friend
- 41 Spheres
- 43 Melrows
- 44 Changsha is its capital
- 46 Huxley a \_\_\_\_\_ in Gaza?
- 48 Chest
- 50 Rave's partner
- 51 Minn. team
- 52 Thread material
- 54 Anthracite
- 55 May of Ann
- 58 Galba's successor
- 60 Witty Indians?
- 62 Impend
- 63 Unpopular egg part
- 64 Fortification
- 66 Some Dada art
- 68 Kids' moms
- 67 Up and about

**DOWN**

- 1 Chocolate tidbit
- 2 Brahms' \_\_\_\_\_ Rhapsody
- 3 Stags offering
- 4 Velje
- 5 Had a little lamb
- 6 Simple ditties?
- 7 Outlandish
- 8 Mind
- 9 "For" — a jolly
- 10 Greed
- 11 Nicaraguan music makers?
- 12 French saint; Dec. 1
- 13 Jutlander
- 16 Author Rostov: "Eroica"
- 22 P.I. native
- 24 Power source: Abbr.
- 25 Former restaurateur
- 26 Toots
- 28 Birchbark
- 29 Little's forte
- 30 Dance for lonsorial artists?
- 32 Inscrutable hikes?
- 30 — Abdel Nasser
- 31 Cat \_\_\_\_\_ tails
- 34 Half a deadly fly
- 36 Kin
- 38 Rarified
- 39 Stags offering
- 42 Skis between gates
- 48 Remove a bottle top
- 47 Ethyl ender
- 49 Humorist Rogers
- 51 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1981
- 52 Dancer Montez
- 53 "Believe" — Nor"
- 54 Boast
- 56 Amneris's rival
- 57 Culmination
- 58 Slave of yore
- 59 "Disguise the gray hair"
- 61 Historic period

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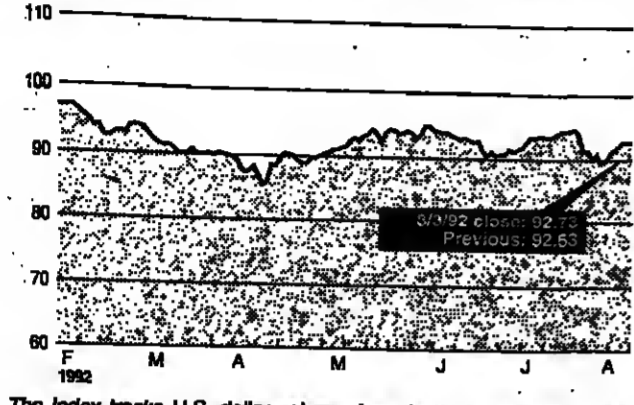


# BUSINESS



## THE TRIB INDEX: 92.73

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Close: 74.86 Prev: 75.54	Close: 100.58 Prev: 100.24	Close: 100.73 Prev: 100.15
Change: +0.68	Change: +0.34	Change: +0.58

Industrial Sectors	Max. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	98.98	98.33	+0.65
Utilities	86.68	87.60	-1.05
Finance	74.00	74.57	-0.76
Services	100.00	99.77	+0.23

## TWA Unions Bidding As Icahn Seeks Exit

**By Lawrence Malkin**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**NEW YORK**—Carl C. Icahn, his creditors and the employees of Trans World Airlines said Monday they were locked in negotiations over a bid by unions to take a major stake in the airline and try to fly it out of bankruptcy, or at least get a share of its bankruptcy value.

If the plan works, it would be a unique case of employee ownership in the airline industry. Analysts agreed it seemed the only way to draw maximum advantage from TWA's assets for the airline's creditors and its 28,000 workers, rather than for TWA's chairman, Mr. Icahn, who would step down.

Playing hardball, the pilots' union said it was demanding written guarantees for its members' jobs and pensions, and this might mean more from Mr. Icahn. "Forbes magazine says he's worth \$600 million," said Marc Siegel, union spokesman. "Let the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation go after him in court. He's not so young, and I don't think he wants to spend the next 10 years of his life in litigation."

Simultaneously, a spokesman for the pension group, the government agency insuring private pensions, said that without a new pension agreement that met its approval, it would oppose the plan.

See TWA, Page 10

## Italian Markets Soar on Wage Pact

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**MILAN**—Italian financial markets surged Monday, applauding an agreement by the government, employers and unions to scrap a system of indexing wages to inflation.

The agreement helped ease pressure on the lira, enabling the Bank of Italy to cut the discount rate it charges on loans to banks by one-half point, to 13.25 percent from 13.75 percent.

Economists said the deal, which is intended to reduce inflation and improve competitiveness, was the first step in restoring international confidence in a troubled economy.

Stocks jumped 3.2 percent, bonds rose nearly two points and the lira rebounded against the Deutsche mark as investors returned to markets they had avoided since early June.

"It's the first important structural measure to be taken by the government," said Matteo Castagna, an economist with the merchant bank Eurocomobiliare SpA. "We are all very impressed, since the market had been waiting for the end of indexation for years."

Analysts also said the agreement strengthened the newly formed government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato.

Late Friday, after tense negotiations, Mr. Amato's month-old coalition agreed with trade unions and employers to scrap the country's 46-year-old *scala mobile* system, under which wages were automatically raised in line with inflation. That system perpetuated inflation and hampered Italian industry's ability to compete, analysts said. Wages now will be linked to the government's inflation targets.

Mr. Amato appealed on Sunday for foreign investors to halt the rush out of the lira, saying the accord would help the economy produce more and become more competitive.

On Monday, they seemed to answer his call. The mark was fixed at 754.95 lire, down from 756.35 lire on Friday. That put the lira back in its range of early June, when the Danish rejection of the Maastricht treaty started a period of heavy speculation against the currency.

The Milan bourse's MIB index ended at 817, up 25 points, while the key Italian fixed-rate bond maturing in May 2002 rose to 93.05 from 91.15 on Friday.

The Bank of Italy also lowered the Lombard rate, the rate on fixed-term advances, to 14.75 percent.

See MILAN, Page 10

## Poll Lifts Market Gloom

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**PARIS**—Stock and bond prices rallied sharply in several European centers on Monday after the release of a newspaper opinion poll showing French support for the Maastricht treaty on European Union.

"The market just jumped when we heard the news," said Dominique Barbet, analyst at Paribas in Paris.

French bonds deliverable in September on MATIF futures market rose 0.70 point to 105.14, after trading as low as 104.60, while bonds denominated in European Currency Units rose nearly half a point.

British government bonds climbed about 5/8 point, driving the yield on the 9 percent bond due 2008 down to 8.99 percent from 9.06 percent on Friday. British stocks also staged a late rally, lifting the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index up 20.6 points to 2,420.2.

Liberalization said a poll it commissioned showed 57 percent of voters with a preference in favor of the treaty. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Martin Marietta to Buy LTV's Aerospace Unit

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**DALLAS**—LTV Corp. said it entered into a letter of agreement to sell its aircraft and missile divisions to Martin Marietta Corp. for \$396 million in cash and \$44 million in preferred stock.

LTV, which has been operating under bankruptcy protection since 1986, previously announced plans to dispose of its aerospace and defense operations as part of its reorganization.

Loral Corp. said it planned to purchase the LTV missile division for not more than \$240 million. In late July, Thomson-CSF of France surprised Loral by pulling out of a minority stake in the deal.

LTV had been entertaining the offer from Loral for its missile unit and an offer of \$150 million from the Carlyle Group and Northrup Corp. for its aircraft, said Julian Scheer, an LTV spokesman.

"They were aware of a competing bid and they came in with this proposal," Mr. Scheer said.

A Martin Marietta spokesman said, "We've been pursuing this business for nearly a year now and feel it's a strategic match with our existing defense and commercial businesses."

Both LTV and Martin Marietta now face a series of hurdles before the deal can go through.

LTV now must ask the bankruptcy court and the Justice Department to approve the sale to Martin Marietta, Mr. Scheer said. LTV also must win approval from the United States workers of America.

Loral, meanwhile, said it remained interested in the LTV business and was confident of sufficient opportunities in the judicial process to pursue a competing offer. (Reuters, AP)

## Living Next Door to Mickey Mouse

**By Barry James**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**MARNE-LA-VALLEE, France**—Despite "there-goes-the-neighborhood" fears when Euro Disneyland opened here in April, the impact of the giant theme park on the surrounding region so far appears to be minimal.

Officials in the region said Euro Disneyland is causing them headaches because of the thousands of young workers needing a place to live.

"It's a big concern because these people have nowhere to go and nothing to do when they finish work," said Philippe Castro, a spokesman for the public organization that groups together the five villages closest to the park.

"They are not very well paid, and they do not have the means to go into Paris. We are doing what we can to integrate them," Mr. Castro said. Few local people had taken jobs at Euro Disneyland.

As rents have soared, many village houses have been divided into rooms for Disney workers, often lacking phones and other facilities.

A Disney spokesman said housing was a major problem when the park opened, but added that the fact that cast members no longer have to live in hotels is an indication that the problem is being solved. He said the organization provides housing for 3,000 workers and helps others find rooms.

Euro Disneyland has nearly 17,000 cast members, he said, but some are on short-term contracts.

See DISNEY, Page 11

## Russia Ends Debts of State Firms

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**MOSCOW**—The Russian central bank has canceled debts for state-owned businesses, a legislator said Monday, warning the step would cause hyperinflation.

Pyotr Filipov, head of the Republican Party, said the decision was contained in a telegram from the central bank president, Viktor Gershenchenko, to commercial banks.

The policy may force the government to print up to 1.5 trillion new rubles (\$9.3 billion), according to press reports, more than double the 650 billion ruble limit set recently by the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF is helping to coordinate a \$24 billion package of credit and aid to the former Soviet republics.

The new central bank policy, which according to the newspaper Komсомольская Pravda has the backing of the government, appears to reverse previous efforts to ensure that state-owned enterprises be self-supporting and not rely on government subsidies.

"The decision comes after a fierce debate over many months in which the legislature balked at passing a law on bankruptcy."

Mr. Filipov said the new policy reflected the growing influence of former Communist Party officials, who still control state-owned industry, which still accounts for the bulk of the Russian economy. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

## INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

### Mexico's Market Miracle: Being a Star Is Not Easy

**By Tim Golden**  
*New York Times Service*

**MEXICO CITY**—When values in the Mexico City stock market plunged in June on false rumors that telephone workers would sell their stake in the monopoly Telefonos de Mexico SA, company executives tried to tell investors that it had all just been a big misunderstanding. But this did not keep the stock from falling further.

When the Mexican exchange tumbled again in early July as the consent giant Cementos Mexicanos SA took over a Spanish company without warning or much explanation, business executives here acknowledged that there was a lesson in the failure to communicate. But two weeks later, the Mexican company bought another Spanish cement maker, investors complained again, and the stock fell once more.

After three years in which foreign investors helped fuel spectacular growth in Mexico City's stock market, the lust for Mexican equities has begun giving way to doubt and even some disaffection. Since June, the market, the Bolsa de Valores, has dropped nearly 20 percent.

Analysts attribute the sudden shift to disparate forces: a glut of new Mexican equities that has finally outstripped the demand; a retrenchment of big international investors as other foreign markets turned down; sluggishness in the Mexican economy, and the failure of Canadian, American and Mexican officials to conclude their negotiations for a North American free-trade agreement after more than a year.

Yet the Bolsa's latest problems have also exposed a clash of the interest in the lucrative relationship between big Mexican companies and their new foreign shareholders.

For American retail investors whose Mexican stocks may be their first investments abroad, the country's politics are never quite as clear as its economic policies. Even to more experienced buyers, Mexican accounting procedures can seem like quantum mechanics. And although reporting on Mexican companies has

See MEXICO, Page 11

## Structural Impediments Talks: Unfulfilled Promise

**By T.R. Reid**  
*Washington Post Service*

**TOKYO**—With the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance zooming this year toward record levels of red ink for the American side, officials of the world's two richest countries met here last week for the most important bilateral trade negotiations of 1992.

Shuffling piles of papers and sipping cups of barley tea, they labored mightily and produced a thick but vacuous document that both sides agreed would have no short-term impact on the trade imbalance.

The American team agreed that the Washington would "make an effort" to eliminate the \$400 billion U.S. budget deficit. The Japanese agreed to "make an effort" to reduce housing costs in Japan by about 30 percent—a task as optimistic as balancing the U.S. budget.

"When you look at what they achieved, you have to ask: What's the point?" said John Stern, Tokyo representative of the American Electronics Association. "Should we really spend all this energy and taxpayers' money on a process that will not increase the exports of any American product or service?"

The process in question is the Structural Impediments Initiative, a new kind of trade negotiation launched with fanfare in 1989.

The concept of this process represents the political ascendancy of the "revisionist" school of Japanese studies in the United States. This view holds that "Japan is different" and must be made more like the United States before its chronic trade surpluses can be trimmed.

The United States has held firmly to the Structural Impediments Initiative approach during three years of negotiations. President George Bush expressed his desire to "revitalize" the initiative during his trip to Japan in January.

Outside government, however, some of the most successful sectors of U.S. industry are moving in the opposite direction. Instead of complaining about Japan's differences, American companies are teaming up with Japanese concerns in such fields as computers, communications and chemicals.

Some American companies signing agreements with Japanese concerns may be doing so just to get a foothold in Japan's hard-to-crack market. But most of the biggest joint ventures involve companies such as International Business Machines Corp., Intel Corp. and Texas Instruments Inc. that have long had a solid presence in Japan.

In these joint ventures, American companies are teaming up with Japanese concerns in such

## U.S. Sees No Retaliation Against Japan on Chips

**By Keith Bradsher**  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON**—The United States has concluded that Japan's efforts to open its computer chip market to American exports are inadequate so far, but will not impose immediate sanctions, American officials said.

In an agreement reached a year ago, the Japanese government supported the American industry's goal of having foreign companies account for 20 percent of chip sales in Japan by the end of 1992. The agreement, however, specified no penalties if the target was not met.

The foreign share, almost all American, has hovered between 14 and 15 percent for the last year. The lack of increase prompted U.S. trade officials to say on May 27 that they would review progress in the accord by Aug. 1.

The review is now virtually complete and is scheduled for release this week. The report is critical of Japan but does not call for the United States to retaliate against Japanese exports, American officials said.

Japan blames weak economic growth for stagnation in the foreign share of the chip market, saying the weakness has made companies reluctant to do business with new suppliers. But that is a new argument, complained Daryl G. Hatano, the director of international trade and government affairs at the Semiconductor Industry Association, an American group.

Mr. Hatano said that until recently the Japanese electronics industry had been blaming a quickly growing market for the low market share of foreign chip makers. Japanese officials used to contend that with the market in their country growing 10 percent a year, American companies would have to increase their sales in Japan by 20 or 30 percent to increase market share, Mr. Hatano said.

According to the industry association, Japan bought 47 percent of the \$54.6 billion worth of semiconductor produced worldwide last year. Japanese companies accounted for 86 percent of sales in Japan.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3
American \$	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
British £	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
French F	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
German M	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Japanese Y	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Swiss S	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Canadian C	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Other Dollar Values	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Forward Rates	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Eurocurrency Deposits	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Key Money Rates	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Gold	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July, 1992

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MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Manage To Extend Rally

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks closed with narrow gains on Monday, their fifth straight rise, despite mixed reports on the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has risen 111 points since last Monday, gained 1.62 points, to 3,395.40.

Chase Manhattan, Tele-Communications, Ix Corp., Lamont Data Communications, and Bond International were the five most actively traded stocks.

MILAN: Wage Pact Spurs Markets

(Continued from first finance page) cent from 15.25 percent. Both of its rate cuts are effective Tuesday.

Analysts had predicted the central bank would lower rates after the accord was announced, but few had expected it so soon. The Bank

of Italy last raised both rates by 0.75 percentage point on July 6 after the Bundesbank raised Germany's discount rate.

Marie Owens Thomson, international economist at Samuel Montagu & Co. in London, called the accord "a great achievement, because the government has convinced unions that lower inflation is possible."

The dollar fell to 1.4733 DM from 1.4790 on Friday and to 127.16 yen from 127.65.

It edged up to 1.3164 Swiss francs from 1.3140 but fell to 4.9755 French francs from 4.9995.

The dollar slipped to 1.113 Italian lire from 1.118.70, the pound rose to \$1.9255 from \$1.9245.

In London earlier, the dollar was at 1.4788 DM, up from 1.4770, and at 127.30 yen, against 127.28.

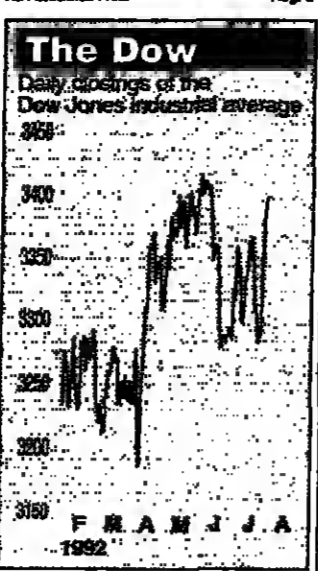


Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Actives.

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Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: Standard & Poor's Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: NYSE Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: NASDAQ Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: Index, Close, Chg.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, AMEX 4 p.m. volume, NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume.

Table: N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading. Columns: Buy, Sell, Short.

Table: S&P 100 Index Options. Columns: Strike, Call, Put, Price, Chg.

Table: Amex Diary. Columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: NASDAQ Diary. Columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: EUROPEAN FUTURES. Columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg.

Table: Food. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: Metals. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: Stock Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: Spot Commodities. Columns: Commodity, Today, Prev.

Table: Dividends. Columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield.

Table: U.S. FUTURES. Columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: U.S. FUTURES. Columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

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Rivals Oppose British Air-USAir Pact. ATLANTA (Combined Dispatches) — Delta Air Lines and American Airlines are opposing the agreement that would allow British Airways to invest \$750 million in USAir and become USAir's biggest shareholder.

Purchasing Index Creeps Upward. NEW YORK (IHT) — The National Association of Purchasing Management reported Monday that the manufacturing economy continued to grow slowly in July, with its index rising to 54.2 percent from 52.8 percent in June.

Brazil Stocks Down Amid Scandal. SAO PAULO (Reuters) — Late selling sparked by lingering concerns over the corruption scandal within the government sent shares down 7.3 percent at the close on the Sao Paulo stock exchange.

Interco Emerges From Chapter 11. ST. LOUIS (Bloomberg) — Interco Inc. said Monday it had emerged from Chapter 11 reorganization, more than 18 months after seeking protection from its creditors.

Borland Says Ruling Has Little Effect. SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) — Despite a fall in its stock price, the president of Borland International Inc. Philippe Kahn, said there would be little impact from a copyright ruling against it because it is immediate by shipping a new software version without the offending components.

Taubman Centers Plans to Go Public. BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan (Reuters) — Taubman Centers Inc. said Monday it has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an initial public offering of 26.8 million shares of its common stock.

For the Record. Clark Equipment Co. said its third-quarter results will include an unspecified gain from the sale of its forklift truck business to Terex Corp. for about \$90 million.

Otis Elevator Co. said it formed a joint venture with the Ukraine State Committee on Housing and Community Services to make, sell, install, and modernize elevators in the Ukraine.

Millicent Corp. plans to raise at least \$113 million by selling common stock to domestic and overseas investors.

TWA: Employees Make a Bid to Keep Struggling Carrier Aloft

(Continued from first finance page) He added, "We want to make sure that TWA and its subsidiaries, and Carl Leahn himself, stay viable."

Kevin Murphy, aviation analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. said, "The company is worth more dead than alive, and they now are fighting over its assets."

TWA's "last remaining diamond," said Julius Malduis of Salomon Brothers Inc., is its routes to Paris, Madrid, Rome and the Middle East.

control broke over the weekend through Brian Freeman, an investment banker advising the machinists union that represents TWA's 15,000 ground crew.

Mr. Freeman said that under the proposal, TWA would reorganize and issue new stock. Mr. Leahn would lead TWA \$100 million to \$200 million to keep it flying until bankruptcy court approved the deal.

Mr. Leahn's existing holdings of equity and debt securities would become worth little or nothing — exactly how much is a matter of intense negotiation.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table: World Stock Markets. Columns: Market, Index, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

U.S. FUTURES

Table: U.S. Futures. Columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Market Closed

The stock market in Toronto was closed Monday for a holiday.

Zurich

Table: Zurich. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Tokyo

Table: Tokyo. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Sao Paulo

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Milan

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Stockholm

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Montreal

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U.S. FUTURES

Table: U.S. Futures. Columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Metals

Table: Metals. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Grains

Table: Grains. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Livestock

Table: Livestock. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Financial

Table: Financial. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Stock Indexes

Table: Stock Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Commodity Indexes

Table: Commodity Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Guide

Table: Market Guide. Columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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EUROPE

Aerospatiale Cuts Orders Estimate

PARIS — Aerospatiale lowered its estimate of new orders in 1992 by about 15 percent, while the chairman of the French aerospace company warned employees to prepare for a period of uncertainty.

Belgium Plans Modest Budget Cuts

BRUSSELS — Belgium's center-left government on Monday agreed on a 1993 budget package that aims to cut the crippling budget deficit, but economists said it did not go far enough.

Abbey Proposes Home Tax Credit

LONDON — Abbey National PLC on Monday proposed a tax-credit plan to stimulate the slumping housing market, which it blamed for a 12.3 percent drop in its first-half pretax profit.

WPP Shares Rise As Deal Is Backed

LONDON — WPP Group PLC shares climbed 17.5 percent on Monday after Fidelity Investments, a key shareholder, said it would support the advertising group's restructuring.

Clabecq Stock Skids After Loss Outlook

BRUSSELS — Shares of the Belgian steelmaker Forges de Clabecq SA plummeted 12.7 percent Monday on news that the company expected a net loss in fiscal 1992 of about 1.9 billion francs (\$62.7 million).

Investor's Europe

Table showing stock market indices for Frankfurt, London, and Paris across various exchanges like DAX, FTSE 100, and CAC 40.

Very briefly:

- Leifhansa AG said it knew no reason for the 8.7 percent decline in its stock price on Monday, to 100 Deutsche marks (\$67.60), but said it would record a loss when it reports first-half results next week.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table of company results for various firms including United States, American Intl, Continental Airlines, Crown Central Petrol, etc.

MEXICO: Investors Getting Wary

(Continued from first finance page) increased geometrically, openness is hardly a Mexican corporate trademark.

DISNEY: What the Neighbors Say

(Continued from first finance page) and will leave after the summer, when the staff will shrink to about 12,500.

NASDAQ

NASDAQ Monday's Prices table listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including financial data and market movements.

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Russia to Seek Oil Tenders

MOSCOW — Russia will soon invite foreign investors to tender for rights to develop big new oil deposits found in the Barents Sea, the prospecting company's chief geologist said on Monday.







Taiwan Puts Fiscal Brake on 21st-Century Plan

TAIPEI — Taiwan's government has put the brakes on a \$303 billion plan to catapult the island nation into the 21st century, worried that the project could drain so much money it would undermine otherwise miraculous economic growth.

Lawmakers of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party say the plan, including many unfinished or delayed projects, was undertaken mainly to boost Mr. Han's standing along with that of the Nationalist Party. The Nationalists have ruled Taiwan since bidding for expressways and rapid-transit systems are way of possible delays.

Officials also said Taiwan, flush with \$80 billion in foreign reserves and extensive domestic savings, could afford the project without having to raise taxes. A number of economists now contend the plan could exhaust those reserves.

Thai Bourse Jumps On Military Shuffle

BANGKOK — The Stock Exchange of Thailand index jumped 12.80 points Monday, closing at 757.22 on news that the government had shunted aside the generals held responsible for last May's violence.

Shares of Thai Airways International Ltd., the exchange's dominant stock, which began trading only last month, rose from 55.5 baht (\$2.22) to 56.5 baht.

China Sets Big Issue in Hong Kong

HONG KONG — China Overseas Holdings Ltd., a state-owned company, plans to float its real estate investment arm on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange by issuing 844.6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$109.3 million) worth of new shares to the public, the issue's sponsor said Monday.

That Airways executive vice-president, Chantachai Bunyapantia, said a successor would be chosen at a stockholders meeting on Aug. 11. Traders said the weekend military changes should ease the political turmoil that has dogged Thailand for months.

Foreigners Bottom-Fish In S. Korea

SEOUL — Foreign securities houses are taking advantage of the doldrums on the Seoul stock market to buy cheap ahead of an eventual recovery.

Yamaichi Joins Broker Staff Shuffles

TOKYO — As Japanese brokerage firms cut costs to cope with the slumping stock market, Yamaichi Securities Co. on Monday said it would reshuffle 10 percent of its work force, including cutting staff at its headquarters and moving them to branches.

Meanwhile, Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest brokerage house, said Monday it would close a branch in Osaka and consolidate the operations with another office in the area.

The board of another of the Big Four brokerage firms, Nikko Securities Co., last week decided to draw up a comprehensive cost-cutting plan by mid-September.

Key Industries to Cut R&D Spending

TOKYO — Key Japanese industries are planning to slash research and development spending in the current financial year by more than 15 percent because of the sluggish economy, the Japanese economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Monday.

Sony Courts Shareholders

TOKYO — Sony Corp. will hold a series of meetings with individual shareholders in an effort to attract private investors back to the stock market, a company spokesman said Monday.

Nippon Oil to Sell Assets

TOKYO — Nippon Oil Co. will use cash on hand and sell assets for a total of about 90 billion yen (\$704 million) to help cover large financing requirements for the current business year ending next March, a company spokesman said Monday.

TRADE: What Impediments?

(Continued from first finance page) can companies are taking advantage of the very Japanese traits — commitment to long working hours and long-term investment at the expense of current consumption — that the U.S. government is trying to change through the structural impediments talks.

NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide pass up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table with multiple columns listing various stock indices and their closing values, including NYSE, Dow Jones, and others.

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To request a copy of the proposal requirements contact: Executive Director Port of Long Beach P.O. Box 570 Long Beach, CA 90801 (310) 590 4162

All proposals are due by 4:30 p.m. (PDT), August 24, 1992.

MATINVEST S.A. The Management Company of MAT GROWTH FUND

NOTICE The Management Company of MAT GROWTH FUND has decided with the agreement of the Depository Bank and in accordance with article 16 of the Management Regulations, to dissolve and liquidate the Fund MAT GROWTH FUND, with its both sub-funds:

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Exchange Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, and % Change. Lists indices for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, New Zealand, and Bombay.

Very briefly:

- Moody's Investors Service Inc. downgraded the long-term debt rating of Mitsui Fudosan Co., Japan's biggest real estate company, to A2 from A1, affecting long-term debt worth 80 billion yen (\$626 million).

The U.S. election

Civil war in Yugoslavia The breakup of the Soviet empire Partition in Czechoslovakia The global recession These events affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT?

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Table with columns for Country, Currency, 12 months, 14 weeks, and 6 months. Lists various countries and their corresponding values.

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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Baseball's Hall: Ins and the Outs

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

**COOPERSTOWN, New York**—On a day sunny and serene, in a meadow of this heartbreakingly beautiful village out of another century, and before an estimated 20,000 vocally appreciative spectators, four men were inducted with obvious emotion into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

"This," said Tom Seaver, seeking to put Sunday afternoon's moment into the perspective of his 20-year major league career, "is the last beautiful flower and the perfect bouquet."

Seaver, whom Commissioner Fay Vincent introduced as the man who helped "transform the Mets from lovable losers to formidable foes," entered this Pantheon of Bat and Ball along with Rollie Fingers.

The relief pitcher with a handsome mustache; the late umpire Bill McGowan, and Hal Newhouser, known as Prince Hal, who unfairly had to wait much too long for this honor because he labored under the prejudice that he was just a wartime pitching ace. Newhouser dominated baseball in the mid-1940s, winning the American League MVP award in 1944-45. But that's when a lot of the major league's best players were fighting in World War II.

While 37 Hall of Famers, including Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Bob Feller, Bob Gibson, Yogi Berra and Charlie Gehringer, sat on the stage in front of the A.C. Clark Gymnasium, the three former ballplayers and the son of the late umpire, expressed their gratitude to the people who had helped get them to where they were.

Seaver also spoke of players like middle infielders who are underappreciated because they don't have the razzle-dazzle offensive statistics of the sluggers or some of the fancy numbers of the big-time hit-for-average batters.

And since, as Casey Stengel once noted, you need 27 outs to win, it makes sense that defense is a significant part of the game, more so even than what the Hall of Fame sometimes reflects.

Earlier, Fingers had said that if there was one player who should be in the Hall who isn't, it's Phil Rizzuto. It seems almost everyone agrees that Rizzuto should be among the inducted, except for the odd Veterans Committee, which votes on matters of old ballplayers like Rizzuto, the former Yankee shortstop.

Beyond that, certainly the most striking omission on this otherwise glorious day was Pete Rose, who, like Seaver, has been retired as an active player for five years now, which is the minimum required for eligibility.

**ROSE** was banned from baseball for "acts detrimental" to the game. It was widely believed, by both Bart Giamatti, the commissioner then, and Fay Vincent, the current commissioner, that Rose bet on baseball, and probably on his own team.

But there are no hard facts to prove this. And even if there were, there is no hint that Rose the player ever performed in any way other than superbly. Charlie Hustle's record on the field would have landed him in the Hall in a second.

Well, the Hall tells us, you have to be a good citizen, too, to enter. But we know all about some of the so-called good citizens, the reprobates, whose plaques adorn the Hall of Fame wall. And we wonder: In regard to gambling, what about someone like Rogers Hornsby, or John McGraw, notorious gamblers who did not hide the fact that they bet with bookies, an illegal act? While they apparently bet on horses primarily, is it crazy to assume that at some time or other they might have bet on the sport he knew best?

And lately I have come to think differently even of Shoeless Joe Jackson, whom I was reminded of when, touring the museum part of the Hall of Fame, I came across not only a pair of the spike shoes the alleged Shoeless Joe wore in 1919, but also a life-size cardboard cutout of him snagging a line drive.

I believe Jackson threw some games during the 1919 Black Sox World Series—he had admitted "short-logging" balls in the outfield and intentionally missing the cutoff man—but I also think that it's possible after nearly 75 years to cooperate a man, especially one who, like the other so-called fixers, was actually acquitted of the charges in a court of law.

I think Shoeless, playing for a miser as an owner, did wrong, though he had some reason for his wrong, but more important, he has paid his dues to baseball society.

And without question, one of the most important "contributors" to the game, Marvin Miller, should be in the Hall of Fame. Miller, early on derided and lampooned by owners protective of their nice little oppressive system, fought brilliantly and courageously as executive director of the Major League Players Association to bring the player-as-working-man-and-professional-entertainer, instead of the player-as-underpaid-but-romantic-hero, into a world where he is fairly compensated for his sweaty endeavors.

Maybe next year, or the year after that, we will have all of those men, along with, say, Nellie Fox, who a few years ago missed getting the required 75 percent of the sportswriters' vote by one-tenth of a percent, and Ron Santo, a good hitter and an outstanding fielder, being swept into the Hall. They would take their place alongside such deserving recipients as those honored this day.



The Met's Bobby Bonilla diving for a foul fly. He broke a rib on the play and will be out two weeks.

## Braves Get Unexpected Help, Sweep Giants for Lead in West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Atlanta Braves swept a doubleheader from the San Francisco Giants behind two pitchers making their first major league starts of the season and regained first place in the National League West.

In the opener in San Francisco, Pete Smith pitched eight shutout innings Sunday in his first start since being recalled from the minors to help the Braves win, 3-0.

In the nightcap, Armando Rivas was named as effective, allowing four runs in five innings. He recorded his first victory when Atlanta rallied for six runs in the fifth inning on a 5-5 victory.

"We've been on and off all year and that's a big plus for us to come out and do what we did in the second game," said Terry Pendleton, whose double drove in the go-ahead run in the fifth inning. "We needed it."

The Braves led Cincinnati by one game in the National League West. Atlanta has a record of 45-27-1 in three games beginning Tuesday. Smith led the Giants get a runner

to third base four times in the opener, but never with less than two outs. He walked three, struck out six and gave up five hits.

Trailing by 4-2 in the sixth inning of the second game, the Braves sent 11 batters to the plate and

allowed only four runs in their first four-game sweep of St. Louis in Pittsburgh since May 28-31, 1962.

St. Louis has lost eight of nine and trails the division-leading Pirates by 8½ games.

Dodgers 4, Padres 1: Todd Benzing and Carlos Hernandez hit RBI singles and Eric Karros a two-run double as Orel Hershey pitched a five-hitter in Dodger Stadium.

Hershey, who had won only one of his previous nine starts, retired the final 13 San Diego batters in order. He did not issue a walk and struck out three in lowering his ERA in 24 starts against the Padres to 1.95. It was his first complete game since Aug. 18, 1989.

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### NATIONAL LEAGUE

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## Alomar and Carter Lead Jays' Rally Over Yankees

The Associated Press  
Mark Eichhorn wasn't particularly pleased with his performance for the Toronto Blue Jays.

"It definitely wasn't the prettiest win," said Eichhorn, who worked 1½ innings Sunday in Toronto, giving up a run on two hits in the Blue Jays' 7-6 victory over the New York Yankees.

It would have been even uglier without Roberto Alomar and Joe Carter. With two out in the seventh inning, Alomar doubled in two runs to tie the score, 5-5, then Carter hit his 22d homer with Alomar on second for a 7-5 lead.

"It's good to come through in a situation like that," said Carter.

"We came in here looking to make some

kind of move up the standings." Yankees catcher Mike Stanley said. "But they took three. They never gave up."

Eichhorn, who played for Toronto from 1985 to 1988 and was re-acquired Thursday from the California Angels, entered with

bases loaded in the seventh with no outs and the score tied, 3-3. Jimmy Key had done a decent job over six innings, but couldn't get the first three batters out in the seventh.

Pinch-hitter Mel Hall greeted Eichhorn with a double that scored two runs as the Yankees grabbed a 5-3 lead. But Eichhorn got out of the inning by retiring the next three batters.

As it turns out, those runs only set up the dramatic come-from-behind victory.

Rangers 5, Angels 1: Kevin Brown won for the first time since the All-Star game, allowing five hits in eight innings at home as Texas stopped a three-game losing streak and ended California's three-game winning streak.

White Sox 7, Mariners 4: Jack McDowell increased his career record against Seattle to 5-0, allowing four runs and eight hits in seven innings in Chicago. Scott Radinsky finished with one-hit relief for his ninth save as Chicago won for the fifth time in six games.

Athletics 8, Royals 4: Carney Lansford hit a two-run homer in a six-run sixth in Kansas City and Bob Welch won for the sixth time in seven decisions, allowing two runs and 11 hits in eight innings.

Twins 5, Brewers 6: In Minneapolis, Scott Erickson pitched a four-hitter for his second shutout in three starts, leading Minnesota over Milwaukee for Tom Kelly's 500th victory as a major league manager.

Orioles 2, Red Sox 1: Cal Ripken, fighting off a 3-for-16 slump, drove in the go-ahead run with an eighth-inning single off Paul Quantrill in Boston.

Tigers 5, Indians 4: In Cleveland, Cecil Fielder homered for the fourth time in three days, leading off the second with his 24th home run and major league-leading 91st RBI.

Padres 5, Rockies 2: In San Diego, Bret Butler beat out a two-strike bunt in the fifth to extend his hitting streak to 17 games, the longest of his career.

In earlier games, on which reports appeared in some editions of the International Herald Tribune:

Expos 1, Phillies 6: Montreal remained two games behind Pittsburgh in the East as Chris Nabholz and John Wetteland combined on a four-hitter at Olympic Stadium.

The only run was scored in the sixth by Delino DeShields. He drew a walk off Ben Rivera, stole second and third and scored on Larry Walker's two-out double. Philadelphia right fielder Wei Chenbarian appeared to have the ball lined up, but at the last moment had to dive and the ball skidded off his glove.

Mets 4, Cubs 2: In New York, Eddie Murray hit his 408th home run and moved past Duke Snider into 23d place on the career list, as the Mets beat Chicago despite injuries to Bobby Bonilla and Howard Johnson.

Bonilla fractured a right rib diving for a foul ball in the first, and the Mets said after the game that Johnson had a fractured wrist.

(AP, UP)

### SCOREBOARD

#### BASEBALL

##### Sunday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Atlanta	8	Royals	4
Braves	7	Giants	6
Red Sox	2	Orioles	1
Twins	5	Brewers	6
White Sox	7	Mariners	4
Padres	5	Rockies	2
Rangers	5	Angels	1
Expos	1	Phillies	6
Mets	4	Cubs	2
Indians	4	Tigers	5
Yankees	6	Jays	7
Pirates	6	Expos	1
Mariners	4	White Sox	7
Rockies	2	Padres	5
Angels	1	Rangers	5
Phillies	6	Expos	1
Cubs	2	Mets	4
Tigers	5	Indians	4
Jays	7	Yankees	6
Expos	1	Phillies	6
Mets	4	Cubs	2
Indians	4	Tigers	5
Yankees	6	Jays	7
Pirates	6	Expos	1
Mariners	4	White Sox	7
Rockies	2	Padres	5
Angels	1	Rangers	5
Phillies	6	Expos	1
Cubs	2	Mets	4
Tigers	5	Indians	4
Jays	7	Yankees	6
Pirates	6	Expos	1
Mariners	4	White Sox	7
Rockies	2	Padres	5
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# SPORTS OLYMPICS

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

**BARCELONA** — Tired of complaints by American athletes that some of their teammates at the Olympics are living better than others, the head of the U.S. delegation said Monday he intended to press for a policy that would require all members of future American teams to reside in the Olympic village.

Leroy Walker, the chief de mission and nominee as the U.S. Olympic Committee's next president, said he planned to propose the measure at a meeting Tuesday with USOC officials. It is directly aimed at the basketball team, members of the track and field team and tennis players who are staying in luxury hotels at their own expense, their federation's or a sponsor's.

Walker, who was particularly critical of the basketball team, said he felt so strongly about maintaining equality among American Olympians that he did not care if players from the National Basketball Association participated in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta.

"I am not convinced yet we had to have NBA players on our team," he said. "With all the college players we have in the country, if we choose the right ones, we can still win. We can have professional players on the team, that's fine. We have professional skiers and others, and they're no problem. But they should all follow the same rules as everyone else. But if they don't want to and aren't here next time, I wouldn't care."

Walker's sentiments have been fueled by "rumblings" of complaints from American athletes who feel like second-class citizens because they have none of the

## Gripes Over Elitism Irk U.S. Team Chief

financial means of athletes who earn millions of dollars as professionals. The basketball team is staying in a hotel charging \$300 a night for each room. Members of the Santa Monica Track Club, including Carl Lewis, Leroy Burrell and Steve Lewis, have rented private apartments. Mike Powell, the world-record holder in the long jump, and a number of the tennis players are staying in hotels or private apartments.

But that's not what the Olympics are all about, Walker contended, and others agree. The U.S. women's basketball team was offered rooms in the same hotel as the men's team but declined, preferring the ambience of the village. By isolating themselves, Walker said of the athletes outside the village, they are disdaining the Olympic experience and causing resentment.

"It's very simple," he said. "If you are an Olympian, you are a member of a team. I am opposed to any exceptions; I don't care who you are. If you want to live this experience, you ought to live it and not put yourself above it."

The basketball Dream Team chose not to stay in the village for reasons of security and privacy. Carl Lewis, a three-time Olympian who has experienced similar attention, abandoned village living long ago. And individual stars from other countries, like Sergei Bubka, the Ukrainian who sets pole vault records almost as frequently as Barcelona has a hot day, have done the same.

### Walker 'Not Convinced We Had to Have NBA Players'

"Too much noise and distraction to perform well," said Lewis's manager, Joe Douglas. "If you want the Olympic experience, that's O.K. But I don't think it's conducive to doing well. Someone like Carl becomes a virtual prisoner in the village. He has no movement. And with roommates, some athletes are uncomfortable. This is not an emerging-athletes meet. Our purpose is the help our guys perform well."

To whatever degree those might be legitimate objections to communal living, along with beds too small and breezes too infrequent and services too modest, Walker was more concerned that all members of the team be treated equally.

The disgruntled among them are "disturbed," he said, adding, "They're asking, 'Why do they get this, and I don't?' They're asking for equity of treatment."

Walker said he has also become concerned to the point of embarrassment over the number and volume of complaints in general from American athletes and coaches

through the course of the Games. There are a few examples of incidents he cited:

• Jenny Thompson, a 100-meter freestyle swimmer, implied that the Chinese woman who defeated her had used drugs. Gwen Torrence, who finished fourth in the 100 meters in track, contended that three women in the final, whom she did not name, had used drugs.

• Bela Karolyi, the gymnastics coach, accused the media of "destroying" his best athlete, Kim Zmeskal, who failed to win any medals.

• Two 400-meter runners, Steve Lewis and Danny Everett, accused the men's track coach, Mel Rosen, of "unprofessional" and "inconsistent" leadership in choosing athletes for the 1,600-meter relay team. Everett called Rosen a liar.

• Several men on the gymnastics team who did not perform well blamed falls in the vault competition on the landing mats.

• Pete Sampras, who lost in the third round of the tennis tournament, complained about the timing of the Olympics for its place on the calendar, between Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, and about the best-of-five set format for singles and doubles.

• Michael Jordan said he would not stand on the victory podium wearing the official team uniform be-

cause it displays the logo of a company that is a rival to the one with which he has personal endorsement contracts.

Complaining is not an Olympic event practiced only by Americans. An Italian soccer player griped to Italian journalists about conditions in the village, prompting Italian tennis players and fencers to complain about the soccer player. Several German athletes have complained about a lack of support from their national federations.

But the enduring stream of comments from his team has convinced Walker that Americans are too quick to blame other people and circumstances for their own shortcomings. He cited specifically Leroy Burrell, who was fifth in the 100-meter final, Torrence and Karolyi among those who had not successfully dealt with the Olympic atmosphere and pressures, which require as much mental preparation as physical.

"We need to learn how to take our lumps," Walker said. "We haven't recognized that we don't have superiority in everything. We can't accept the fact the rest of the world has caught up in so many areas. It also bothers me that we never want to give the other guy credit. Some of our athletes need to grow up and learn to give credit to the opponent so it doesn't sound like sour grapes all the time. It betrays the performance of the opponent. It's also just not good human relations or sportsmanship."

Walker was uncertain if his recommendations would evolve into policy. More likely, the team's entire experience at the Games would be reviewed first, probably in the autumn before any action.

"But the issues need to be examined," he said. "That has become more evident to me."

## Unified Team Gains Basketball Semis

**BARCELONA** — The Unified Team bounced back Monday from a loss in its opening game and claimed a spot in the medal round in women's basketball.

The Unified Team beat Brazil, 76-64, in its final preliminary game to move into Wednesday's semifinals. The victory gave the Unified Team (2-1) second place in its pool behind unbeaten Cuba.

Cuba, which beat the Unified Team, 91-89, on the first day of competition, defeated Italy, 60-53, even though coach Manuel Perez rested his three top players — Leonor Borrel, Regla Hernandez and Delia Henry. The Cubans had been assured of finishing first in their group going into the game.

The United States (2-0) was to play Spain (1-1) Monday night to determine the top spot in the other group. The United States, seeking its third straight gold medal, already had clinched a berth in the semifinals.

Elena Tomikidou and Elena Chvachibidze scored 20 points each to lead the Unified Team against Brazil, which failed to make the medal round after winning the gold at the 1991 Pan American Games.

"We achieved our goal, which was to get through to the semifinals," said Elena Khoudachova, who had 13 points and 11 rebounds for the Unified Team. "After losing to Cuba, we were morally sunk. But now we will be playing the United States in the semifinals with a lot more confidence."

Capitalizing on Brazil's cold shooting, the Unified Team built a

48-33 halftime lead, then turned back a Brazilian rally. A 13-4 run that included 11 points by Hortencia Marcari pulled Brazil to 55-50. But the Unified Team responded with eight straight points to regain control. Marcari finished with 26 points. But Brazil's other star, Paula Goncalves, scored only 10 points on 4-for-17 shooting.

Cuba scored nine straight points to erase Italy's early 16-12 lead and stayed ahead the rest of the way. Milayda Enrique and Olga Vigil led Cuba with 11 points each. Mara Fullin scored 16 points for Italy, which shot just 29 percent.

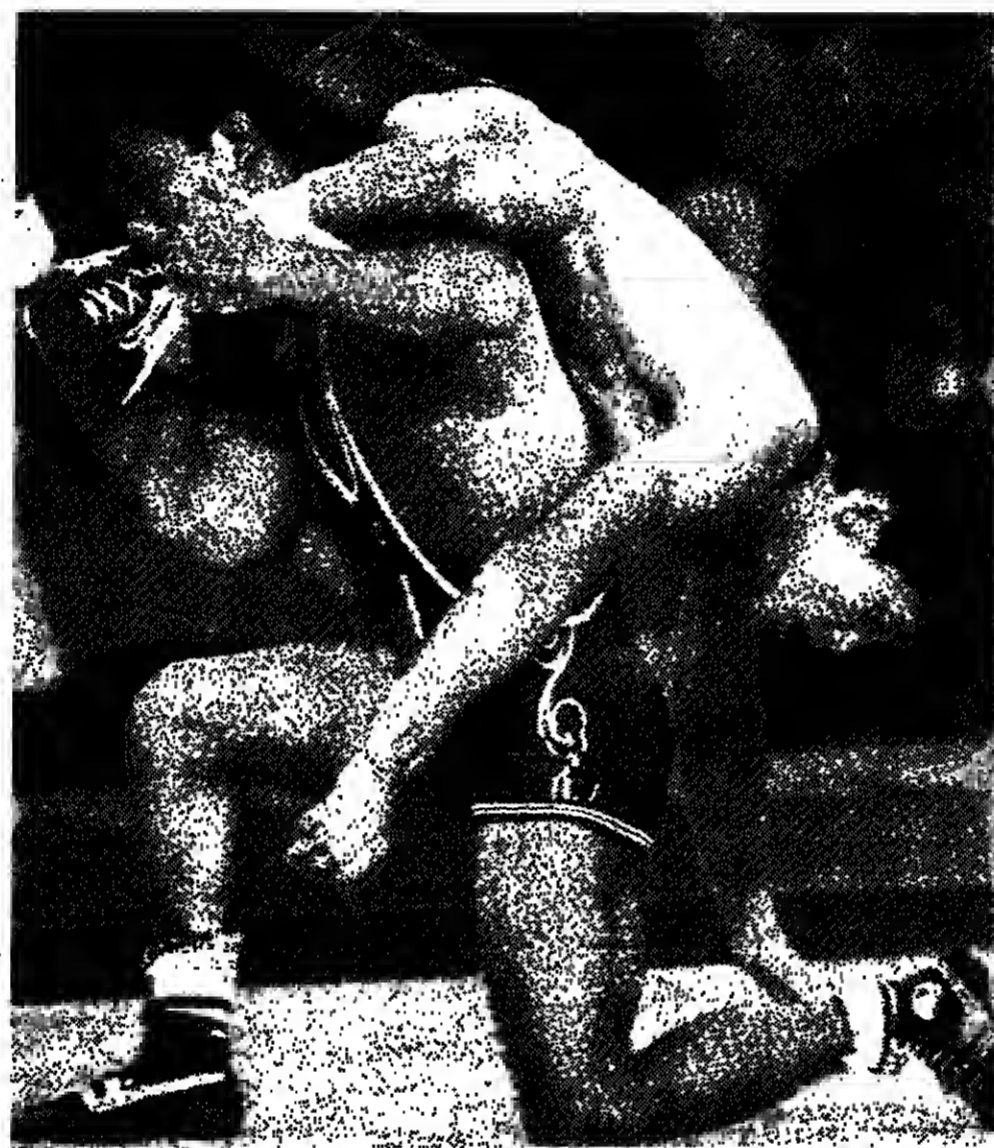
China shot 54 percent but had to hold on in the final minute to beat Czechoslovakia, 72-70.

It was the second victory in three games for China. Winless Czechoslovakia made a game of it after trailing by 12 points in the second half but could not get to the ball for another shot as time ran out.

**Puerto Rican Men Win**  
Puerto Rico handed the Unified Team its first loss, 82-70, in the men's basketball tournament Sunday night to set up Tuesday's quarterfinal pairings. The Associated Press reported.

Puerto Rico, whose James Carter scored 16 points, with 6 during a decisive second-half spurt, will play the United States, the Pool A champion, in the quarterfinals. The Unified Team, despite the loss, finished atop Pool B by virtue of its victory over Lithuania and will play Germany in the medal round.

Croatia, the Pool A runner-up, will play Australia.



Kim Sun Hak of South Korea putting Mitsuru Sato of Japan over his shoulder on Monday on his way to winning a first-round match in Group B of the 52-kilogram freestyle wrestling competition.

## Weller of Germany Wins Title in Weightlifting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BARCELONA** — Rommy Weller, a bronze medalist in Seoul, gave Germany its first Olympic weightlifting gold in the 1992 Games on Monday, when he beat Artur Akoyev of the Unified Team with the final lift of the heavyweight (110 kilograms, 242.5 pounds) competition.

The former East German, with cheeks puffed out and lips pursed, hoisted 240 kilograms with his last clean and jerk to steal the gold from world champion Akoyev. Weller, whose six lifts gave him a total of 432.5 kilograms, wept with joy and relief at the medals ceremony.

Akoyev of Russia, who led after the snatch contest, took second place with 430 kilograms, and Stefan Botov of Bulgaria won the bronze with 417.5 kilograms.

Nicu Vlad of Romania was also in contention at the halfway stage when he shared third place with Botov. Vlad, the 1984 Olympic champion at 90 kilograms and runner-up at 100 kilograms in Seoul, was bidding to join a select club of just 10 weightlifters to win three Olympic medals. He comfortably lifted 215 kilograms for his third clean and jerk, but failed in two attempts to hoist 227.5, which would have given him the bronze on body weight over Botov.

Weller's triumph stopped the Unified Team in its tracks in its bid to match the six gold medals won by the Soviet Union in Seoul. The Unified Team has won four

gold medals so far and have excellent chances of making that five in the super-heavyweight competition on Tuesday.

In sailing, Spaniards captured the titles in both the men's and women's 470 classes and the men's Finn class, taking Spain's tally to five Olympic yachting golds. The host nation clinched two yachting golds on Sunday.

Jordi Calafat and Francisco Sanchez jumped so high in the air when they won in the men's 470 class that they capsized their dinghy as they crossed the finish line. Flares shot

up into the sky and boats sounded their sirens as crowds mobbed the Spaniards for the second day. Morgan Rescer and Kevin Burnham of the United States won the silver in the men's 470, and Tomu Toster and Toomas Toster of Estonia won the bronze.

In the women's 470, Theresa Zebell and Patricia Guerra defeated Leslie Egnot and Janet Shearer of New Zealand for the title. J.J. Isler and Pamela Healy of the United States won the bronze.

José Maria van der Ploeg of Spain won the gold in the Finn yachting class. Brian Ledbetter of the United States took the silver and Craig Monk of New Zealand won the bronze.

In the Tornado class, Yves Loday and Nicolas Henard of France came from behind to win the gold. Randy Smyth and Keith Notary of

the United States took the silver, and Mitch Booth and John Forbes of Australia won the bronze.

In archery, Sebastian Flute of France, the European champion, defeated Chung Jae Hun of South Korea, 110-107, for the 70-meter title.

Flute, the world indoor champion, clinched the gold medal with his last three flights. Simon Terry of Britain defeated Bertil Grov of Norway, for the bronze medal.

Chung shot a world record 111 in the first round of the finals, which started with 16 archers. But he couldn't match that in later rounds. He won his semifinal, 108-102, against Terry.

Flute, meanwhile, shot 110 in both his semifinal and final.

In table tennis, China won the first table tennis gold medal of the Olympics after Deng Yaping and Qiao Hong recovered from a pre-match accident that delayed the women's doubles final.

The two upset their top-seeded compatriots and the world champions, Chen Zhibo and Gao Jun, 21-13, 14-21, 21-14, 21-19, but only after a scare over whether they would be able to take part.

Li Bin Hui and Yu Sun Bok of North Korea, and Hong Cha Ok and Hyun Jung Hwa of South Korea received bronze medals.

Minutes before the final, Qiao tripped over the matting entering the arena and wrenched her knee. After some rest, treatment and testing, which caused the final to start 20 minutes late, Qiao showed no ill effects.

In the equestrian competition, Germany retained its dressage title. The Netherlands took the silver, and the United States, the bronze.

In field hockey, undefeated Australia crushed the defending gold medalist, Britain, 6-0, to end the men's qualifying round at the top of Pool A.

Australia, fourth at the 1988 Games, dominated play to hand Britain its second loss, dropping it to 3-2 going into the classification round that begins Wednesday. Australia ended the qualifying round at 3-0-1, after a tie with Germany.

In water polo, the undefeated and gold medal favorite U.S. water polo team, off to its best start ever, defeated France, 11-7.

In other matches, Italy defeated Cuba, 11-8, and Germany beat Czechoslovakia, 15-9.

In freestyle wrestling, the six-time world champion, Arsen Fadzaev of the Unified Team, began the defense of his Olympic gold medal in the 68-kilogram class with two victories.

And world champion Zeke Jones of the United States posted two impressive victories by technical fall in the 52-kilogram class, including one over his longtime Cuban oesmate, Alfredo Leyva.

Fadzaev crushed Ludwig King of Switzerland, 14-0, in the first round and then dispatched American Townsend Saunders, the 1991 Pan American champion, 4-1, in the second round.

Mark Coleman, an American who won the silver medal in the 1991 championship, blasted Canada's Gavin Carrow, 12-2, in the 100-kilogram class.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

## Japan Rallies to Reach Volleyball Playoffs

**BARCELONA** — Japan rallied from two sets down Monday to beat Canada in their final preliminary round match to reach the quarterfinals of the Olympic men's volleyball competition here Monday.

Japan won, 11-15, 15-17, 15-11, 15-13, 15-10, for their second victory against three defeats in the six-nation Group A round robin.

Canada failed to make the final rounds after finishing the preliminary playoffs with one win and four losses.

The four best teams from each of the two preliminary groups will advance to the final rounds.

Spain came back from two sets down to outlast France 3-2 and reach the quarterfinals.

The Spanish squad won, 10-15, 11-15, 15-9, 15-12, for their third victory against two losses in Group A.

Brazil topped Algeria in straight sets to reach the quarterfinals. Their victory, 15-8, 15-13, 15-9, was their fifth straight win and left them on top of the six-nation group B.

Algeria, the African champions, ended at the bottom of the group after losing all five matches.

The powerful Brazilians zipped past Algeria 15-8 in 19 minutes in the first set. But they were stretched to 13-13 before winning the second.

## OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

**Clean Sweep on Drugs**  
More than 1,000 athletes at the Games have been tested for drugs and cleared, the International Olympic Committee said Monday, according to Reuters.

Spokeswoman Michele Verdier said 1,049 tests had been carried out at random and on medal winners since the Games began July 25. All had been negative, including those for Saturday's men's 100-meter final, Verdier said.

Ben Johnson tested positive for banned steroids after his 100-meter win at the 1988 Seoul Games in the biggest doping scandal in Olympic history. He was among 10 athletes, five of them weightlifters, who were expelled from the Seoul Games for doping offenses.

Marcelo next meets Rod Velasco of the Philippines, a 17-6 winner over Rowan Williams of Britain.

In the Griffin fight, all five judges scored more punches for the American than for Lozano. But he was awarded a 5-5 decision under a new computer scoring system in what was considered the biggest boxing upset of these Olympics.

Despite his victory over Griffin, Lozano said he does not like the computer scoring.

"I landed a lot of punches in the third round but they didn't count them," he said Monday's fight.

An American and a Cuban boxer fought in the Olympic arena for the first time since 1976 on Monday. The Cuban won.

Daniel Nicholson, an inexperienced American given no hope by most fight pundits, rocked the three-times world champion Felix Savon and almost beat him.

Savon, who was last defeated in

## Cuban Stops Computer-Aided Spaniard

**BARCELONA** — Rafael Lozano, the Spanish light flyweight whose controversial decision eliminated world champion Eric Griffin from the Olympics, had his gold medal dream dashed Monday when he lost an 11-3 decision to Rogelio Marcelo of Cuba in the quarterfinals.

The Cuban kept backpedaling and jabbing the shorter Spaniard in a battle of left-handers. Marcelo, who is three inches taller than the 4-foot, 10-inch (1.48-meter) Lozano, used his height to outbox the Spaniard.

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Savon, who was last defeated in

1988 before Nicholson even took up the sport, trailed 4-1 and 8-6 in the first two rounds.

Only in the last round did the Cuban find the power he needed. The final score was 13-11.

The two countries had not fought at a Games for 16 years because the United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics and the Cubans the following two for political reasons.

Ireland, which last won a medal in 1980, a bronze for flyweight Hugh Russell, found its cup flowing over when welterweight Michael Carruth and bantamweight Wayne McCullough both advanced to the semifinals.

Both losing semifinalists receive a bronze.

Carruth, son of the Irish assistant coach, got a decision over Andreas Otto of Germany.

The final round ended tied at 6-6 but Carruth won, 35-22, on the number of times the judges had pressed the computer scoring buttons for each man.

"Luck of the Irish? That was more like blood and guts," he said. His semifinal opponent will be Thailand's Arkom Chenghal who had his right cheek cut but battled to a 9-6 victory over Vitalijs Karpaciansks of Lithuania.

Carruth's father, Austin, was not the only proud parent in the coaching ranks.

Joe Byrd, the U.S. coach who has had five of his fighters beaten so far, tried to stay calm after his son, Chris, reached the middleweight

semifinal. Joe Byrd said he would celebrate after the final.

At one point, Chris Byrd was cautioned for sticking his tongue out at Algerian Ahmed Dine.

"He was looking at me, like, 'you can't hit me' so I just stuck my tongue out," he said. "I can make a guy miss, that's all the fun in the world."

Byrd's next opponent is Canadian Chris Johnson, who stopped Bulgaria's Stefan Trendelov with a series of combinations that knocked him to the canvas with 16 seconds of the first round remaining.

New Zealand heavyweight David Tua slugged his way past Vojtech Ruckeschloss of Czechoslovakia. Tua stopped his previous opponent in the first round and has won all his bouts by knockout.

His next fight is against Nigeria, who outpointed Canada's Kirk Johnson, 9-5.

Lightweight Haji Matumla's dreams of becoming Tanzania's first boxing medalist were ended, 9-6, by Namji Bayarsaikhan of Mongolia.

Bantamweight world champion Serafim Todorov of Bulgaria broke down and sobbed in a quiet corner of the arena after being beaten by an unheralded North Korean, Gwang Li.

North Korea's last boxing gold medal was a bantamweight in 1976 but Li's path to the final is blocked by McCullough, who beat Mohammed Sabo of Nigeria, 31-13.

World champion Marco Rudolph of Germany, who had

crouched and hugged his way to the quarterfinals, loosened up a little against France's Julien Lorcy to win, 13-10.

Light-flyweight Daniel Bojinov restored some Bulgarian pride by beating Hungary's Pal Lakatos in a clash more even than the 17-8 score suggested.

Germany's Jan Quast, a compact little fighter from Rostock, saw off Valentin Barbu of Romania 15-7 to set up a semifinal with Bojinov.

Bantamweight Joel Cassamayor was one Cuban in a hurry for a medal. He went straight at bewildered Filipino Roberto Jalniz, knocking him out with a lethal left hook with 59 seconds remaining in the first round.

Jalniz, trying hard to remember where his corner was, shook his head in disbelief and staggered off.

It was only the fourth knockout of the tournament.

Cassamayor's next opponent will be Mohamed Achik, who became only the second Moroccan boxer to win an Olympic medal when he beat Argentina's Remigio Molina 15-5.

Lightweight Oscar De la Hoya became the second American through to the semifinals, winning 16-7.

(UPI, Reuters)

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# SPORTS OLYMPICS

## Bosnian Lifter Shoulders An Ultraheavy Burden

By Ian Thomson  
International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — Almost every day for a month, Mladan Talic crossed a steel bridge on his way to work in Sarajevo. Some days he was shot at, other days not. He did not have a car. In the city he and his colleagues would often run from doorway to doorway while the bullets crackled around them. On June 6, he said, he and six other sports administrators met in a basement to finalize their work of the last month, officially forming the Olympic Committee of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Talic wanted to tell his country's only weightlifter to start preparing

scarcity of food limited him to one meal of rice and macaroni per day, he said. His father, mother and brother moved into his three-room apartment. His cousin fought alongside him. The Yugoslavs have not concentrated their attack on Zenica, in iron-producing region about 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Sarajevo. Nonetheless, the city has suffered bombings, and Skender said that he and his neighbors recently succeeded in destroying an armored personnel carrier.

A 15-seat plane carrying Skender and his 10 Bosnian teammates landed in Barcelona on July 24, but without judoist Vinko Samric. According to Talic, Samric was at-

er fire in Zenica. Skender has since been unable to reach his family by phone. On Sunday night, the eve of his competition, he held in his large hands pictures of his 8-year-old son, Ermin, and his baby daughter, Medina. He arrived at the Pavello de l'Espanya on Monday morning uncertain whether or not they were safe.

As the first man to lift, he chose to snatch 140 kilograms, less than any of his competitors would bother to attempt. "I tell him, 'You must make this attempt,'" Talic said. "We are very proud we are here, and we are representing our country. We must do our job."

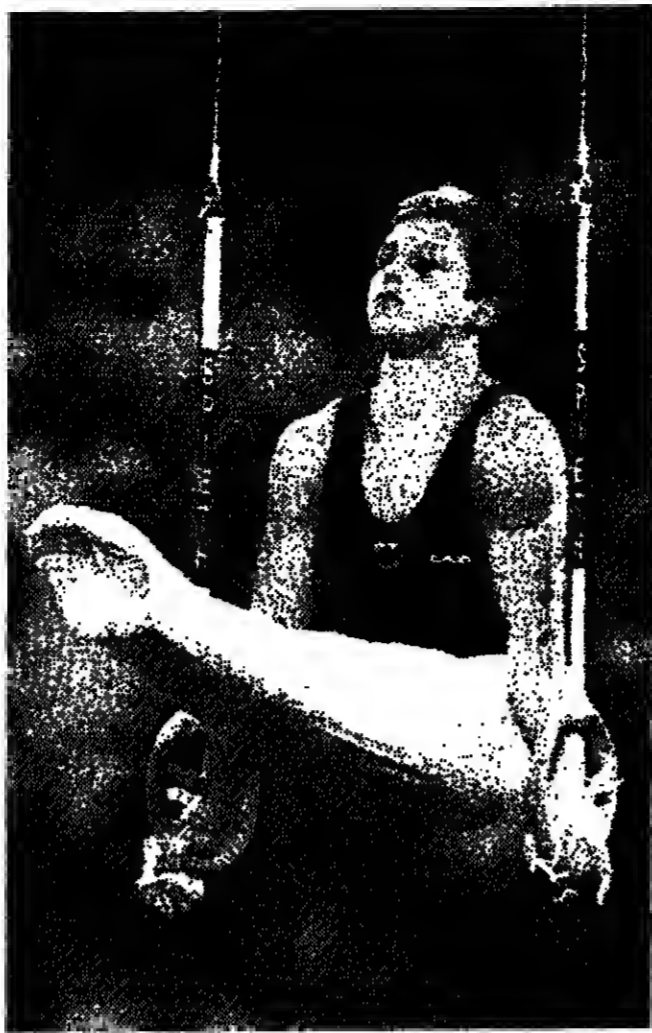
Skender appeared exhausted even before he lifted his weight. Leaving the stage, he told Talic that he simply could not concentrate or and yet, for the first time in a long time, he was filled with something so optimistic as to be called hope.

"He told me he had very big emotion when he thinks of his family," Talic said. "He thinks of his town, and he feels very strong. You know, all of this is his confusion. For the second lift I tell him, 'You are not so sure about the first one. What do you think about 145?' He told me he was sure about 150. I say, 'O.K., your record is 167. You should try.'"

Twice Skender raised the weight over his head, but then he could not stand up. The bar rolled out of his hands and thudded at his feet. He spent the next hour, examining whatever passed through the intersection of his thoughts. He did not seem to be part of the same competition as the others. He was in the Olympics, but he didn't know what it meant.

The second half of his event, the clean and jerk, brought him to the stage's edge again. He was going to begin with 170 kilograms. "You have other disciplines in your life today," Talic told him. "Do not think about these other things. If you can only concentrate on your job for these five minutes, then do it. Do your job. You must make three good attempts."

With great difficulty Skender raised 170 kilograms, then 175,



Vitali Scherbo soared to six gold medals in gymnastics.

## Success and Sad Farewell Unified Team Wins Gold, Looks Westward

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

Barcelona — Deprived of state privileges, heart of hometown fans and anxious about their future, the Olympic athletes of the former Soviet Union are turning in impressive performances here motivated largely by one desire: to secure commercial sponsors in the West.

The pursuit of money instead of the Order of Lenin is proving to be a seductive inducement for Olympic success. In gymnastics, weightlifting, swimming, wrestling and athletics, the Soviet-trained athletes have managed to sustain their previous dominance of Olympic events in spite of political and economic turmoil at home that, in many cases, disrupted their spartan training regimens.

Ethnic wars in Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan blocked access to several important training centers normally used to prepare for the Summer Games, including a sophisticated high-altitude camp that was long considered a key to their athletic success, according to Nikolai Rusak, head of the Unified Team delegation.

As the competition continues into its second week, the Soviet-trained athletes, performing together for the last time as the Unified Team before they adopt the colors of their now-independent republics, have surprised even themselves so far by winning 75 medals as of Monday morning, including 32 golds. The United States ranked well back in second place with 57 medals and 19 golds, while Germany came next with a total of 46 with 14 golds.

The Unified Team medal winners will be compensated through a special fund set up by Olympic federations: \$3,000 will be awarded for each gold medal, \$2,000 for a silver and \$1,000 for a bronze. But the real payoff, as many of them acknowledge, will be the opportunity to earn steady income in the West while maintaining ties of family and friendship back home.

contracts, and we know that higher rankings will bring more money."

After his sparkling showing at the Olympics, Scherbo said he expects to sign a contract soon with Mercedes to bear the luxury car company's insignia when he competes in European exhibitions. Other Soviet athletes and coaches have already staked out their futures in the West by signing contracts for hefty salaries, training stipends or cash endorsements.

Ukraine's Sergei Bubka, who is expected to chalk up yet another world record in the pole vault this week, represents the Nike clothing and shoe company and has estab-

sports competition" in its final appearance.

For some, it has been a tearful and emotional farewell because of the strong friendships they forged over the years at the rigorous, communist-run sports academies that they called home.

"It's a shame to destroy the training system that has been developed," said Tatiana Lysenko, a 17-year-old gold medalist in women's gymnastics from Khorov, Ukraine. "The main thing for me is the sport and not the country I represent, and now we will be dispersed after working so long together."

Nonetheless, most Soviet athletes express little nostalgia for a ruthless system that exploited their talents to serve the goals of communist propaganda. Instead, they prefer to talk about the future because they are worried about protecting their athletic careers against the unpredictable consequences of political and economic chaos.

Once revered as state heroes, elite athletes are now treated as contemptuous targets of envy. Often, they must cope with harassment as well as common hardships faced by the rest of the population. "We're often afraid to go out at night," said Tatiana Gustin, a 15-year-old gymnast from Odessa, Ukraine who won a gold medal in women's all-around events. "Even at home, we worry that people who are jealous will harm us."

"There are no conditions to train properly anymore," said Scherbo. "It's very difficult to manage one's life. In the gymnasium, there is no heat. If you have a car to drive there, it's hard to find gasoline. You can't find shirts in the shops or even the right food at the supermarket."

Scherbo said the Unified Team's success in reaching peak form despite the problems at home was due to the hospitality of the Italian Olympic federation. Italy enhanced the Soviet athletes in the weeks before the Games at Porto San Giorgio.

"The training facilities were excellent, the best we'd ever seen," said Scherbo. "It was an island of stability that helped us relax and concentrate on the Games."

"We must be here to show the world that we are alive, that we exist. We cannot let the world forget what is happening to us."

for the Olympics, but he could not reach Mehmed Skender that day. Skender was in a trench in Zenica, carrying a pistol and machine gun, he said, helping to defend his town against the Yugoslav Army.

"I had to leave a message for him," Talic said. "He called me back the next day. He was happy, very happy. It was something to give us hope."

Talic had once coached Skender at the Bosnia weightlifting club in Sarajevo, the best training center in what was then Yugoslavia. Had the country remained united, Skender could not have qualified for the Yugoslav national team, and who would have noticed? He was a telephone mechanic, 32 years old, married with two children. Now he is a soldier in an army lacking weapons, and the Olympics, more than a sporting carnival, have become a duty to be fulfilled.

"We must be here to show the world that we are alive, that we exist," Talic said. "We cannot let the world forget what is happening to us."

Skender could afford to train only three or four times a week, for up to 90 minutes each time. The

tempting to help a wounded Yugoslav soldier out of the street when he was killed by sniper fire. He died 20 days before the Olympics. He was 26.

"He had very big heart," said Skender. "A lot of sportsmen, they have died because they are brave men," Talic said.

The fireworks at the opening ceremonies here, Talic said, only reminded the 23 members of the Bosnian delegation of the Yugoslav tactic of hitting up the sky in order to shell targets. That night the team became sick at the Olympic Village, the war having robbed them of their tolerance for rich foods. Skender said he had not seen meat in more than two months. Though he had only lost about four kilograms (nine pounds) in that time, he said, his strength had been reduced by one-third. He regained the weight during his 10 days here, but he was still riddled last among the 27 athletes entered in the 110-kilogram competition.

Skender and Talic learned last week that their former Bosnian weightlifting clubmate, Ibranic Senad, 21, had been killed by snip-

over his head. For his third and final attempt he requested 180 kilograms. Even if he succeeded at this weight, it would not advance him to the next round. As soon as the weight fell to the floor, his Olympics were going to be finished.

He was wearing a bright red suit. No doubt Skender is a giant among his friends in the trenches defending Zenica, but on this stage he appeared small. The weight sat before him like the front tires of some monstrous truck. The sparse early crowd cheered him along his walk toward it.

In all honesty, he did not look as though he wanted to make the lift. With a violent gulp he flung the bar up to his chin. He trembled, his eyes crazed. Talic shouted some-

thing from behind. Without warning Skender's legs kicked out while the air rushed out of him and the weight climbed over his head. He ooh had to just straighten his arms. They were straight. All of his teeth were bared in agony. He dropped the bar and turned around, stooped over as if his back had been broken. Then Talic saw him smiling.

Mehmed Skender swept the floor with his right hand, turned with a spit, leaped. The world was applauding him, and he raised his hands in the sign of peace, though it may have been V for victory. He will be leaving the Olympics early, before the closing ceremonies, he said, because the war is going on without him, and his daughter was to celebrate her first birthday Tuesday.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

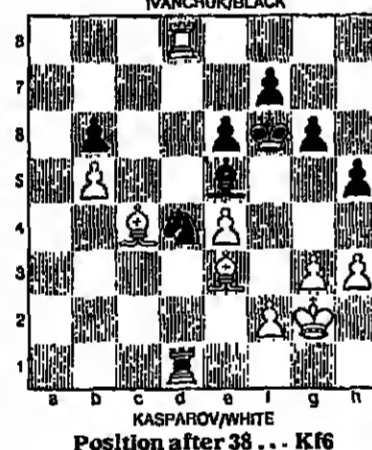
IN Kasparov's victory over the Ukrainian grandmaster Vasily Ivanchuk in the Olympiad in Manila, which ended June 25, the champion surreptitiously stalked his opponent and ever so quietly, torpedoes him.

In the Symmetrical Variation of the English Opening, 6 d4 of 7 Nd4 disturbs the balance, yielding White a superiority in controlled space. This transaction allows White to set up the Maroczy bind with 8 e4, which means that White's e4 and c4 pawns will keep such a strong grip on the center that Black will be prevented from gaining freedom by advancing his d6 pawn. In compensation for this, Black has no pawn weaknesses, and, if he can exchange enough pieces, he will safely emerge from his cramped situation.

After 8...Bc7, White cannot prevent 9...Ne4! by 9 Be3 because of 9...Ng4! and the alternative 9 Ne2 is awfully slow. Therefore, Kasparov conceded one exchange of pieces with 9 Nc6 Bc5. Ivanchuk could not have taken a purchase on his weak d5 square with the recapture 9...b7 because the temporary pawn sacrifice 10 c5! would stick Black with a pawn weakness no matter how he played.

The advance with 12...a4 coupled with 13...Qa5 solved one common problem in the Maroczy bind formation — where to put the black queen; it also prevented White from advancing on the queen's wing with a timely b4.

However, Kasparov found a way to open the position for active piece play with 15 c5! This was not a real gambit



Position after 33...Kf6

because Kasparov had exactly calculated that 15...de 16 e5 Ne8 17 Nd5! Bd5 18 Rd5 b6 19 Rd7 Ra7 20 Bd2 Qa6 21 Qa6 Ra6 22 Bb7 will win rook for bishop by 22...Ra8 32 Ba8 Ra8 33 Re7 Kf8 34 Rb7 Be3 35 Rb6, since 22...Rc7? is destroyed by 23 Rd8! Rb7 24 Re8 Bf8 25 Bb6, which forces mate.

Ivanchuk's 15...Ne8 left the champion go ahead with 16 cd Nd6 17 Nd5 with so much pressure that Black had no choice but to give White the bishop-pair with 17...Bd5 18 Rd5.

After 23 ab, Ivanchuk had indeed reduced material, but he then faced quiet, subtle trouble from Kasparov's terrible bishops.

The point of Kasparov's 34 Rc4! was

to induce 34...e5, whereupon 35 Rc7! creates the gruesome threat of 36 Bc4! Ivanchuk struggled against that with 34...Rd1, but then the champion set up what was to become the decisive pin with 25 Rd8!

It took him a few delicate tempo moves before he could create the zugzwang situation with 39 Rd7! in which any move Black made would be suicidal. Thus, 39...Kg7 would encounter 40 Be6!

On 39...e5 40 Rc2!, Ivanchuk could not duck out of the pin with 40...Re1 because after 41 Bb5 he either loses his knight or falls into 42 Rf7mate. Ivanchuk went ahead with the desperate 40...Ne2 41 Rd1, but after 45 Bb8 further resistance was useless and he gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
Kasparov	Ivanchuk	Kasparov	Ivanchuk
1 Nf3	c5	23 ab	Na3
2 c4	Nc6	24 B4	Ne6
3 Nc3	Nf6	25 b6	Nd4
4 g3	d6	26 Bf1	h5
5 Bg2	g6	27 Xg2	Ne2
6 d4	cd	28 Bc2	Nd4
7 Nd4	Bd7	29 Rc3	Nd4
8 e4	Bg7	30 Bc3	b6
9 Nc6	Bc5	31 Rc7	Rd1
10 O-O	O-O	32 Rc8	Kc7
11 O-O	a5	33 Rc7	Kg8
12 Re2	a4	34 Re4	Rd1
13 Qc2	Qa5	35 Rf1	Ku7
14 Rd2	Rf8	36 Rd6	Be5
15 c5	Ne8	37 h3	Ke7
16 cd	Nd6	38 Bd4	Kf6
17 Nd5	Bd5	39 Rd7	Ku7
18 Rd5	Rc1	40 Be2	Ne2
19 Bc4	Qc7	41 Rd1	Nc3
20 Bf1	Nm4	42 Rb8	Nm4
21 Qc4	Nc4	43 Bb6	Nc3
22 d3	ab	44 Rg8	Nb5
		45 Bb8	Resigns

## BOOKS

H.: The Story of Heathcliff's Journey Back to Wuthering Heights

By Lin Haire-Sargeant. 292 pages. \$20. Pocket Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Kathy S. Coen

DOES it have to end? We ask after reading the last page of a classic novel when the curtain falls on a now familiar world. Drawing on the gothic romance of Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights," and a taste of her sister Charlotte's "Jane Eyre," Lin Haire-Sargeant in "H.: The Story of Heathcliff's Journey Back to Wuthering Heights" cleverly explores previously unsuspected crevices and opens all the doors that seemed eternally bolted. Not only does she rejuvenate our favorite characters, but their authors join in as well.

The machinery of "H." is half the fun: it contains all the narrative frames, clandestine meetings and near misses a reader could hope for. Though at times the novel seems to expand exponentially — spilling characters and plots from various fictional realities and incorporating everything from stream-of-consciousness prose, as spoken by the ghost of Brontë's Cathy, to the most faithful recreation of 19th-century speech — somehow it all falls into place. We are first introduced to Charlotte Brontë, the main narrator of "H.," whose train ride to Leeds becomes the engine of the whole novel.

On the train, by chance, she meets a Mr. Lockwood, he whom Nelly Dean held spellbound with her story of Heathcliff in the main narrative of "Wuthering Heights." Lockwood has of late received from Nelly Dean an almost sacred manuscript — the missing letter written by Heathcliff to soulmate Cathy, which was confiscated upon the morning of Cathy's wedding to Edgar Linton. The manuscript documents Heathcliff's three-year absence from Wuthering Heights. Entrusted with the burden of passing judgment, Lockwood spontaneously solicits his new friend Charlotte's help. The scene is set as the train sways and Charlotte, while Lockwood dozes, reads through the night.

We are then quickly transported as Haire-Sargeant begins Heathcliff's tale outside a madhouse — a cue to the kind of novel she has in mind. Soon, at Thornfield Hall, outside Liverpool, Heathcliff finds himself indentured to an eccentric, wealthy gentleman, Mr. Arr. We follow Heathcliff through plots about to be hatched and secrets about to be revealed. And what about Cathy and Heathcliff? That's when Haire-Sargeant invites in the experts. Emily, walking with Charlotte, says, "Very well, then. Not only will I take you to Wuthering Heights, I will tell you the true tale," Charlotte continues, "and walking along the narrow path, dodging the freshets from the melting bank that curled around our feet, she told, I heard, the tale that follows. Emily said, Imagine how it must have been, how it was. Imagine this..."

Kathy S. Coen, a poet who teaches writing at Simmons College in Boston, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## PEANUTS



## BEETLE BAILEY



## CALVIN AND HOBBS



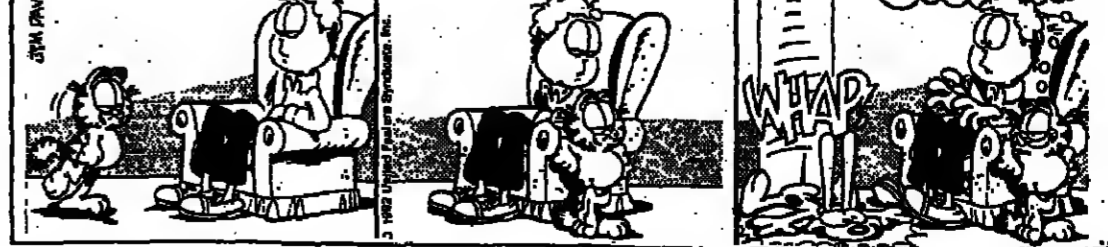
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



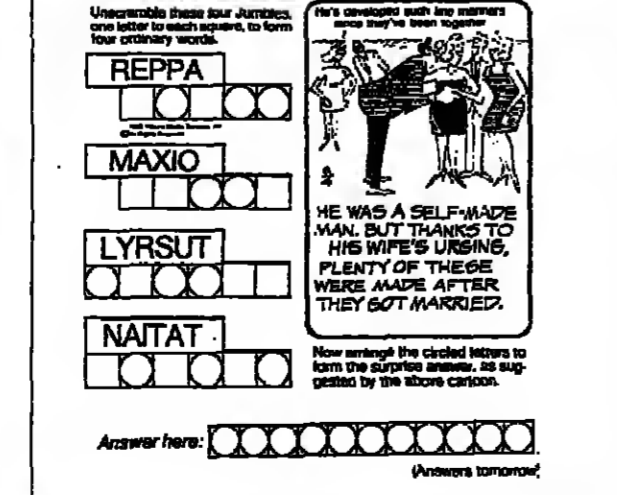
## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



Answers here: REPPA, MAXIO, LYRSUT, NATAT. Answers tomorrow!

كسوة في الازمان



# SPORTS OLYMPICS

## McKoy Wins 110 Hurdles, Watts and Conley Break Records

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

**BARCELONA** — There were two near-world record performances Monday night at Estadi Olympic. There also was the "unbelievable" comeback of an admitted steroid user who trained with Ben Johnson in 1988, and two disqualifications. But the most acclaimed athlete of all may have been the one who finished his race hobbling in his father's arms.

Mike Conley of the United States uncorked a triple jump of 18.17 meters (59 feet 7 1/2 inches) to win the gold medal, but failed to gain the world record when the wind was recorded at 2.1 meters per second, just over the allowable 2.0.

The jump was second only to the wind-assisted 18.20 of American Willie Banks, who also holds the world record of 17.97.

Earlier, Conley set an Olympic record with a leap of 17.63 meters, breaking the mark of 17.61 set by Khristo Markov of Bulgaria in 1988.

Quincy Watts of the United States ran the second fastest time ever for 400 meters, 43.71 seconds, to qualify for Wednesday's final, while his teammate, 1988 Olympic bronze medalist Danny Everett, failed to make the final when he injured his right Achilles tendon.

Canada's Mark McKoy, who humbly left Seoul in 1988 when he found out Johnson had tested positive for steroids, saw his career come full circle when he beat Americans Tony Dees and Jack Pierce to win the gold medal in the 110-meter hurdles in a slow 13.12 seconds.

Pierce was third in 13.26, edging Tony Jarrett of Britain by a whisker. Jarrett, who thought he had won the bronze, was being interviewed on British television when he was told he had finished fourth, also was timed in 13.26.

But an injured runner who took several minutes to complete the 400-meter race drew the largest ovation. Derek Redmond of Britain, the fastest qualifier in Sunday's first round, heard his right hamstring pop and he fell to the track,

then slowly pulled himself back up. In agony, he tried to hop the final 220 meters to the finish line. His father ran onto the track and virtually carried the crying Redmond the rest of the way as spectators stood and cheered.

"I was just thinking of getting him to the line so he could say he finished the semifinal," said Jim Redmond, who owns a machinery shop in London.

Khalid Skah of Morocco was disqualified for getting assistance from a teammate after winning the men's 10,000 meters, with the gold medal going to Richard Chelimo of Kenya.

That controversial race ended with a dramatic sprint and the winner getting booed and pelted with objects from the stands.

Skah had finished in 27 minutes, 46.70 seconds by outspitting Chelimo, but a protest was filed and Skah was disqualified. Chelimo was timed in 27:47.72.

Addis Abebe of Ethiopia was moved up to second, while Italy's Salvatore Antibo was awarded the bronze in 28:11.39.

Skah's teammate, Hammon Bontayeb, ran in front of Chelimo and Skah for most of the final three laps and weaved back and forth to hinder Chelimo. The crowd whistled with decision and an official tried unsuccessfully to pull Bontayeb, who was a lap behind the leaders, off the track.

After his apparent victory, Skah was booed loudly by the crowd and was pelted with paper and cups thrown from the stands as he paraded with a Moroccan flag.

Cuba's Maritza Marten Garcia won a gold medal in the women's 200, and Chen Yuefeng of China won the first women's Olympic 10-kilometer walk when Aina Ivanova of the Unified Team was disqualified for incorrect walking.

Chen's gold was the first for China in Olympic track and field.

In the final of the women's 800, Ellen Van Langen, an economics student from the Netherlands, passed Liba Nurutdinova on the inside with 50 meters to go and captured the gold medal.

Van Langen, 26, was in fifth



Mark McKoy of Canada, right, beat Jack Pierce to the wire to win the 110-meter hurdles. Germany's Florian Schwarhoff, left, finished fifth while Pierce edged out Tony Jarrett of Britain for third place.

place with 200 meters left, but then blasted past three runners and caught Nurutdinova in the final straight. She held her face in her hands in disbelief after crossing the finish line in 1 minute, 55.54 seconds — the fastest in the world this year.

World champion Nurutdinova, 28, a Russian competing for the Unified Team, won the silver in 1:55.99. Ana Quirot of Cuba won bronze in 1:56.80.

In Seoul, McKoy, now 30, finished seventh in the high hurdles but was to compete on Canada's

4x100-meter relay team later in the Games. When he found out Johnson tested positive and was leaving Seoul, McKoy packed up and left, too.

"I wasn't taking steroids then," he said Monday night. "I heard a lot of rumors and stories about Ben and I didn't like it."

He was suspended for two years for leaving the team by Canadian officials. Later, appearing at the Dublin inquiry, he admitted to using steroids.

"Only for a few weeks," he said here. "It was the indoor season in

1988. I joined with Ben Johnson's and [coach] Charlie Francis's group, but I didn't run faster, so I stopped long before Seoul."

Later last year, he moved to Wales to train with hurdler Colin Jackson. In the Olympic race, he couldn't see anyone but Jackson, who was in the next lane. He told himself if he got off to a good start and stayed ahead of Jackson, he knew he'd be doing well.

Neither U.S. hurdler challenged him, and the gold was his, with Jackson nearly tripping and finishing seventh.

"After 1988, I was finished with athletics," he said. "Thanks to Colin and his coach, I'm here today. It's unbelievable. I just forgot about the whole thing" with Johnson in 1988. "It's history. The whole track and field world wants to put it behind them. I'm just looking forward to keep it going the same way."

McKoy said he is not taking steroids now. A native of Guyana, he is the first Canadian man to win an Olympic track and field gold since 1932.

Although the men's 400 final

won't be run until Wednesday, the greatest drama occurred in the two semifinals today.

Watts set an Olympic record and ran slower than only one other man, Burt Reynolds, the suspended U.S. sprinter who ran 43.29 nearly four years ago.

Amazingly, Watts actually slowed with about 15 meters to go and eased into the finish line.

"I tried to slow down at the end," he said. "It's a fast time and I'll take it."

Steve Lewis, the 1988 gold medalist, qualified in 44.50. Everett, the

recent U.S. Olympic trials champion, finished eighth and last in Watts's heat in 56.61. He likely will not run the U.S. 4x400-meter relay and will be replaced by Andrew Valmon in the final, said the U.S. coach, Mel Rosen.

In the women's 200, Americans Gwen Torrence, Carlette Gruidy and Michelle Finn all reached the semifinals. Merlene Ottey of Jamaica, a three-time Olympic bronze medalist, had the fastest time of 21.94 seconds in the second round — the best time in the world this year.

## Tennis Yields a Pair Of Notable Medals

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

**BARCELONA** — Tennis may still be considered a minor Olympic event, yet on adjacent courts here Monday part of the history of the Barcelona Games was written when Croatia won its first-ever Olympic medal and South Africa was guaranteed its first medal in 32 years.

Both countries can still aspire to win gold in the tennis, but by moving into the semifinals, their players — Croatia's Goran Ivanisevic in the men's singles and South Africa's Wayne Ferreira and Piet Norval in the men's doubles — were certain of winning at least bronze medals.

Croatia, which last year broke away from Yugoslavia, has never before sent athletes to the Olympics as an independent country. In contrast, South Africa, which was banned from participating in all Olympics after 1960, has now been allowed back because its apartheid policies are being dismantled.

"It's very special to become the first Croatian to win a medal for all our people," Ivanisevic said after defeating France's Fabrice Santoro in five hard-fought sets in a fierce midday sun. "When you play for your country, you really want to fight. I felt very motivated today."

Ferreira and Norval had an easier time of it, knocking Romania's George Coscu and Dinu Pescarici, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2, but they were no less excited. "If we win medals, it will encourage all the people who are fighting for peace and political change in South Africa," Ferreira said.

Croatia and South Africa both harbor hopes of winning further medals here — Croatia is in the running for silver or bronze in the men's basketball, while South Africa's Elana Meyer is given a chance in the women's 10,000 meters — but the structure of the tennis tournament has already assured them of not returning home empty-handed.

With other quarterfinals being played today, the United States also tied up at least two more bronze medals when Jennifer Capriati defeated Germany's Anke Huber, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), and Mary Joe Fernandez beat Switzerland's Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, 5-7, 6-4, 6-0, to move into the semifinals of the women's singles.

Capriati will now play Spain's Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, who defeated her compatriot, Conchita Martinez, 6-4, 6-4, in what the crowd had hoped would be the women's singles final. Fernandez's opponent Wednesday will be Steffi Graf, the 1988 Olympic gold medal winner who thrashed Belgium's Sabine Appelmans, 6-1, 6-0.

While the tall blonde South Africans were quickly disposing of their Romanian opponents before only a few hundred spectators, the attention of the crowded center court was focused on the see-saw marathon in which Ivanisevic finally beat Santoro, 6-7 (5-7), 6-7 (1-7), 6-4, 6-4 and 8-6.

For the tall 20-year-old Ivanisevic, who lost to Andre Agassi in

this year's Wimbledon men's singles final, it was his fourth successive five-set match in the Olympic tournament, this time lasting four hours 22 minutes.

"I'm really tired," he said after the game, "but I feel strong mentally for the next games."

He can also gain solace from the fact that he is the only top seed at this tournament to reach the semifinals.

More than once, though, Ivanisevic seemed headed in the same direction. On the slow clay courts, his fierce serve lost much of its sting — he served "only" 15 aces in the entire game — and he repeatedly threw away points at crucial moments with careless volleys and smashes.

Even after breaking Santoro's service in the third and fourth sets to tie the match at two sets all, he had to survive two match points when Santoro was leading 5-4 in the final set. In the end, he somehow drew on hidden strength, broke Santoro's service again and took the last set 8-6.



Goran Ivanisevic toiling in the sun: "I felt very motivated today."

## For Tennis Pros, Olympic Spirit Fades

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

**VALL D'HEBRON, Spain** — Only four years after being resurrected as an Olympic sport, tennis's role at the Games is again being questioned because the world's top players — accustomed to getting their way — insist they cannot tolerate the awkward and exhausting schedule.

Many of those who have quickly departed these Games have attributed their losses to the heat and slow courts, which place a premium on conditioning and concentration. But some have seemed more willing to surrender rather than to expend the effort on making a comeback to victory.

Tennis was dropped from Olympic competition from 1928 through 1984, and the loud complaints being heard here from the leading stars suggest they might want to consign the Games to another long dark eclipse unless something is done to change its demanding format.

Michael Chang, who played poorly all week on the soft surface that Boris Becker likened to powdered chocolate, warned that the

Olympic committee will have to change the format if they hope to see the best players in Atlanta for the next Games.

"We already have five major tournaments played over five sets and we don't need six," Becker said after being ousted by France's Fabrice Santoro. "All the other ath-

letes can last four hours or more — followed by a five-set doubles match later in the day — has taxed their energy and goodwill to the limit. Pete Sampras, who fled the village after the first night and the tournament on Sunday, acknowledged that he ran out of gas after winning two sets against Andre Cherkasov.

"In the third set, I felt very tired, more mentally than physically," Sampras said. "The playing conditions were very tough."

He said he conceded the fourth set in the hope of regaining momentum in the decisive fifth set and, for a while, seemed to show more life when he came back to 3-3. But he double-faulted on break point to fall behind 5-3 and Cherkasov closed out the match at love.

Courier also seemed sapped by the heat Saturday in his loss to Switzerland's Marc Rosset, who knocked out the world's leading player, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

"It is always hard playing during the summer," Sampras said, "but in Atlanta it will be even hotter." It's a good bet he and others of pro tennis's elite inner circle will not be there.

But the world's best players seem increasingly disinclined to make the sacrifice to play in the Olympics in the midst of their grueling world tour schedule. Even those, like Jim Courier, who seemed imbued at the outset of the Games with the Olympic spirit of living in the international sports village,

played over five sets and we don't need six."

Boris Becker

letes have booked planes to an island somewhere, yet we're about to go the United States for the hard-court season. It's just too much."

Becker said he favors turning tennis into an Olympic team event, like the Davis Cup and Federation Cup. Making it a team competition would reinforce the national character, and Becker suggested this could be done "maybe with men and women playing in singles matches and then combining in doubles." Olympic officials say such a system would be unworkable because it could not accommodate so many national squads.

For the men tennis players, the exhausting schedule of five-set singles

## Gao Gives China Sweep of Diving Golds

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

**BARCELONA** — Symbolic of diving's new world order, China's women completed another Olympic sweep Monday, and in grand style, to boot.

Gao Min's victory in the 3-meter springboard came on a day that, for the first time, Americans were shut out of the event. This was, after all, the competition they won every time from its inception, in 1920, to 1996.

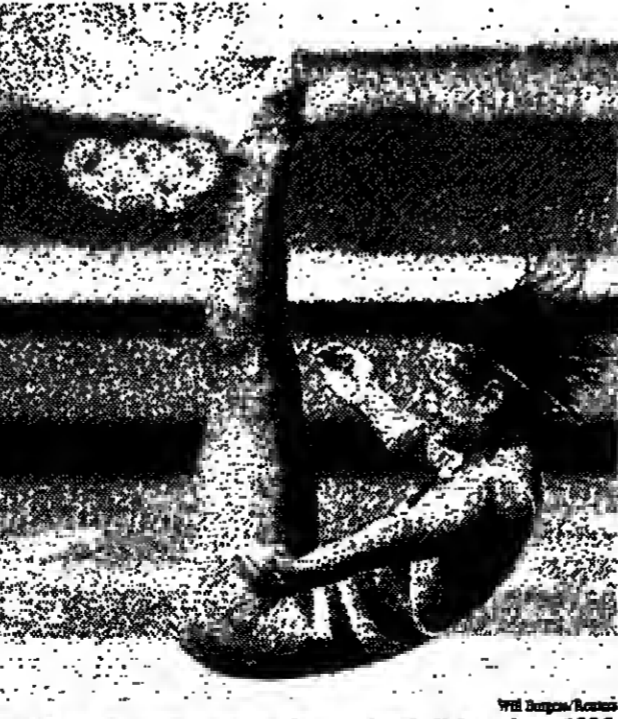
Instead, Gao, who hasn't lost in international diving since 1986, produced a margin of more than 58 points over Irina Lachko of the Unified Team to capture her second straight gold in the women's springboard. She took it in the 1988 Games, when China first won both diving events, the springboard and platform.

For a moment Monday, it appeared the United States would wind up with the bronze. But after a comeback that had seen her go from 11th to as high as second, Julie Owenhouse tried too hard on her final dive, her head almost brushed the board, and she lost points by failing to hit the water vertically.

She finished fifth, while Brita Baldus of Germany got the bronze. The other American, Karen LaFare, was ninth of the 12 divers.

Gao joins Pat McCormack of the United States, and Ingrid Kramer of the former East Germany, as the two-time winners in this event. At two-time winner, the greatest ever off the 3-meter board. Certainly, poor Baldus, who has been chastising her since 1986, thinks so.

This is how wide Gao's margin was: the point-spread between first and second was greater than the difference between second and seventh. Her victory margin in 1988 was even greater.



Gao Min, who hasn't lost in international diving since 1986, produced a margin of more than 58 points over Irina Lachko of the Unified Team to win her second straight gold off the springboard.

Gao's latest gold was coupled with Fu Mingxia's in the platform. At 21, though, Gao is hardly the baby that is 13-year-old Fu.

And why are the Chinese so successful? One reason may have been that they focused a spot on training in with a climate similar to Barcelona's.

"Training sessions lasted for eight hours, between swimming pools and the gym," said one of the coaches, Xu Yiming.

"In China, we start training divers when they're seven or eight," said Xu.

year they met in Seoul. In 1990 it was at the Goodwill Games in Seattle, and last year it was the World Championships in Perth, Australia.

"I certainly didn't expect to win," the German conceded. "Gao trains very hard and assiduously, which explains why she achieves these results. There is no psychological warfare in our competitions. She wins because she is in better form."

In a way, Owenhouse didn't sound disappointed, either. She had done her best.

"I really went for it on my last dive," she explained of her 2 1/2 somersault. "I thought I heard my hair hit the board."

She had come this close even though, after six dives, she was in 11th place. Only four dives remained. Dive 7 was second to Gao's, though, and she leaped to fifth.

Then her eighth dive was the best of the round, and she was in second. She slipped back to third after her ninth. For her final dive, she knew only that she had to maximize her point total. The other leaders went after her, and she didn't know whether she could slip by with a "safe" performance.

"I felt I had my best start," she recalled. "But I kicked out too late and I came in like this..." She held her palm at an angle to the ground, like a plane coming in for a crash-landing.

"I'm glad I went for it." To Ron O'Brien, one of the U.S. States coaches, this result indicated "the gap is closed. The Chinese only got one medal today. We'll do better in 1996. We didn't lose because the Chinese did things we couldn't do. We lost because we didn't do what we're capable of doing."

The duels first met in the World Championships in Madrid in 1986. That was followed by a World Cup event at Amersfoort in the Netherlands in 1987. The next

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ART BUCHWALD

The Name of the Game

WASHINGTON—No matter what anyone tells you, the name of the game in this presidential campaign is MONEY.

Political Action Committees (PACs) are one of the main sources of money. They raise funds from their members to ensure fair treatment from Washington for their particular businesses.



Buchwald

There is a saying in the U.S. capital that if you want to know how the current elections are going, follow the PACs.

That's the reason I went out to the warehouse where the Thumb Tack PAC is located. Dumfries, who runs it, was on the loading platform holding a clipboard.

Dumfries yelled to the driver, "Hold up on making that delivery to Bush headquarters. Drop it off at Clinton's instead."

The driver asked, "What's up?" "The polls just came in. It's Clinton two to one. If we give to Bush, we're throwing good money after bad."

I said to Dumfries, "Are the

Thumb Tack people going to cut off Bush altogether?" "No, we're sending over an envelope with a bicycle messenger. But there is no sense using a truck for what we're donating to the Republican Party."

"Are they aware that your PAC will not be contributing big bucks this time?"

"Not yet, but we gave a lot to Bush in 1988 and it's only fair that we do the same for the Democrats this time."

"It doesn't sound as if it has anything to do with fairness. I suspect that it has more to do with putting your money on someone who has the best chance of winning."

"PAC people don't think like that. The reason that we donate is to support the electoral system. You see that Brinks truck over there loaded to the gills with cash and checks? That goes to the House Chairman on Thumb Tack Oversight. He's a good honest politician and we want to make sure he stays that way. We would ship it over to him whether he made life or death decisions on Thumb Tacks or not."

"What can a president do for thumb tacks to warrant your large contributions?"

"Thumb tacks are essential to a successful government. The Republicans have had their old plans tacked up on walls all over Washington ever since Reagan took office. Nobody reads them any more. The American voter wants change. Change means new thumb tacks, or as Clinton calls it, 'New Covenants.' This means that the U.S. will have to order millions of tacks. That's why we've redirected the shipment of PAC money to the Democrats."

While we were talking, a red-faced Republican fund-raiser came stomping onto the dock. "Where is the money truck for the Bush-Quayle Father and Son Prayer Breakfast?"

Dumfries looked innocent. "We sent it over by postal express yesterday."

"Well, we didn't get it and we heard that you delivered a truckload of money to the Elvis Presley for Clinton Committee in Nashville. We know it came from you because there was a bumper sticker on the truck which said, 'Honk If You Think Quayle Should Keep The Baby.'"

U.S. Arts Fund Skirts Challenge

WASHINGTON—In a move that effectively outmaneuvers its sharpest liberal critics, the National Endowment for the Arts plans to shift \$750,000 earmarked for fellowships in sculpture to regional arts councils around the United States.

The transfer comes in response to the refusal by the panel charged with evaluating the endowment's sculpture fellowships to complete its work in May.

At that time, the sculpture panel said it was holding back its recommendations for grants to recommend the decision by the endowment's acting chairman, Anne-Irma Radice, to veto grants for two sexually explicit art shows.

De Niro: Probing Many Faces of Creativity

By Caryn James

NEW YORK—Several nervous-looking, middle-aged men are sitting around the waiting room of TriBeCa Productions in New York. One wears a three-piece blue suit with a wide-collared shirt open at the neck; another wears gray sharkskin pants, but they all have this in common: dark hair, olive skin and clothes that appear to have fallen off the back of a truck in Little Italy 20 years ago.

They have wandered out of fantasies of "Mean Streets" and "GoodFellas" and are waiting to audition for "A Bronx Tale," the first film Robert De Niro will direct. One by one, they are called into De Niro's office. And when they come out, they all say pretty much the same thing. "He was really nice!"

Nice? Travis Bickle would just as soon shoot you as be nice. Julia La Morte would punch you faster than you could say nice. And for some reason—call it the curse of great acting or poor public relations or his absolute refusal to discuss his private life—the real Robert De Niro has an image uncomformably close to that of the villains he plays.

In the past few years, De Niro has become a producer, director, real-estate investor and restaurant owner, while acting in good and bad movies almost faster than audiences can watch them.

He will star in three films to be released within the next year and has a small but energetically funny role in another, "Mistress," which opens in New York on Friday. Produced by TriBeCa, the De Niro company, the film was directed by one of his best friends, Barry Primus, and nearly wasn't released at all.

De Niro is almost 49. He has a lot of money and prestige at stake. And he can't afford not to play nice.

Unlike most actors, he begins to look uneasy when we sit down to talk. De Niro is not a verbal type of guy. His words are alarmingly vague. This makes sense coming from a man who spends months getting his characters' wardrobes right. He finds those characters through the visual, the emotional, the tactile.

Luckily, he has articulate friends and colleagues. "He's not a big talker," said Charles Grodin, a friend who starred with De Niro in the 1988 hit "Midnight Run."

"But he has got to be one of the most complicated people around, because look at all he's doing."

Four years ago, with great flourishes of publicity, De Niro and some partners turned an old factory into the TriBeCa Film Center, with a screening room and offices for his and other production companies. On the ground floor, they created the TriBeCa Grill, a trendy restaurant.



Robert De Niro with Cliff Gorman, right, in "Night and the City," one of the films De Niro stars in this year.

Around the same time, the explosion of De Niro acting work began—11 films in the past five years.

And he has only started to explore new fields. He emphasizes that directing "A Bronx Tale" is simply one step on the way to writing and directing. His company is producing the film, based on Chazz Palminteri's play about a young man's coming of age in a 1960s Mafia-infested neighborhood; De Niro will play the young man's father.

There is a complicated fusion of art, commerce and energy here, and a clear decision to take control. De Niro explains: "It's not at a stage in my life where I really like to work a lot. I like to direct, but directing is only half of it. It's writing, totally creating something. It's not so easy because, like anything, people want you just to do one thing, to be a this or a that or whatever you've been known to do; and I want to do whatever I want to do, to try." He shrugs. "It's a big deal."

Despite what De Niro says, of course, the new burst of energy in his career is a big deal, or at least a lot of small and medium-sized ones. "Mistress" may be the slightest of the new De Niro films, but it is

the one in the most trouble, the one with which he has something to prove.

Primus, better known as an actor, spent about seven years trying to make this movie, about a struggling filmmaker and the potential investors who will put up money only if he casts their girlfriends.

Over the years, De Niro showed his friend's script to the right people. Some weren't interested; some wanted to turn it into a different movie. Finally, Primus recalled, "One day I was walking down Broadway with Bobby, and he said, 'I'm going to start this company in a couple of years, and if you still haven't gotten this movie made, I'll do it.'"

De Niro perks up when asked about the film. "A lot of people were not interested in distributing it because it's not a high-concept movie by any means, so what's in it for them? But it's a piece of art from beginning to end and nobody can say that it doesn't have honorable intentions and it is what it is. You can dislike it, you can put it down, but you can't put it down for not being true to itself. You might not like the people, you might not like the director. There's always the answer: 'cause people

might not like to see some of themselves in it."

This may not be the glibest way to promote a movie, but buried in his comment is an astute judgment about what "Mistress" is: quirky and maybe too personal for its own good.

The other De Niro films coming up are less personal and decidedly bigger. Among them, only "Night and the City," opening in October, is produced by TriBeCa. In Irwin Winkler's remake of the 1950 B-movie, De Niro plays a character he describes as "an ambulance-chasing lawyer, accused of selling his own mother if he could."

In "Mad Dog and Glory," De Niro is a police photographer who saves Bill Murray's life and as a reward is given Uma Thurman for a week. Directed by John McNaughton ("Henry: Portrait of a Serial Killer"), the film was scheduled to open this month but has been postponed because part of the ending was reshoot.

Later this year, De Niro will be seen as the tough stepfather in "This Boy's Life," based on Tobias Wolff's memoir and directed by Michael Catton-Jones.

PEOPLE

Ryan White's Mother Keeping Up AIDS Fight

His name wasn't spoken, but a photograph at the church door and a cemetery visit reminded wedding guests that the fight for understanding began by the AIDS victim Ryan White won't end with his mother's marriage. "I'll continue to do my speaking," Jean White said after her wedding to Roy Cindler Jr. in Cicero, Indiana. Since Ryan died two years ago after a publicized five-year fight against AIDS, his mother has been traveling around the United States to speak out on AIDS. She and her husband have formed the Ryan White Foundation, which will raise money to fight the disease.

David Crosby, Stephen Stills and Graham Nash, of 1960s fame, are still harmonizing on the nostalgic circuit, because, says Crosby, "we write songs that are real, that actually matter." In an interview with the Daily News of Los Angeles, Nash, 50, added that the group's popularity was due to "our peculiar vocal chemistry. It works."

Michael Jackson has recovered from his bout with the flu and will resume his British tour, a spokesman said Monday in London. The illness forced him to cancel a concert at the last minute on Saturday, standing up 72,000 fans at Wembley Stadium. Plans are under way to reschedule that show. Jackson will play at Cardiff on Wednesday.

Joseph J. Cicippio, 62, spent the third anniversary of what was to have been his execution day by enjoying his freedom at a cocktail party in Catskill, New York, given by about 75 people who had kept vigils for him during the five years he was held hostage in Lebanon. But said Cicippio, "I don't think of myself right now. Colonel Higgins is on my mind." Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, a Marine who died at the hands of his captors.

Liv Ullmann got to Los Angeles in time to receive the Rudolph Valentino Lifetime Achievement Award alongside fellow honorees, the actor Sean Connery and the director Robert Altman, but it was a bit of a trek. "I flew in today from Norway and I fly back tomorrow, but I'm so honored," the actress said.

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